

The Hongkong Telegraph

WEATHER FORECAST
RAIN
Barometer 29.78

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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June 10 1915, Temperature 6 a.m. 77 2 p.m. 80
Humidity " 90 " 78

June 10 1914, Temperature 6 a.m. 83 2 p.m. 87
Humidity " 81 " 71

2941 日八廿月四

THURSDAY, JUNE 10, 1915.

四拜禮 四十六大英一千九百一十五年
SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS
\$36 PER ANNUM.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

FURTHER FRENCH SUCCESSES.

RUSSIAN SUBMARINE ATTACKS TEN GERMAN BATTLESHIPS.

Belgian General Praises Russian Troops.

DUTCH MERCANTILE MARINE OFFICERS PROTEST AGAINST GERMAN METHODS.

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June 9, 1.50 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd reports that a Russian submarine attacked ten German battleships between Wundau and Holland. The submarine fired several torpedoes and then dived, leaving loud explosions. The Germans, owing to the activity of submarines and their losses in the minefields, left for the south west. The German steamer Hindenburg was sunk by a mine, and a cruiser which was badly damaged was towed into a German port.

WHEN RUSSIANS FALL BACK "HAVE NO FEAR."

June 9, 1.50 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Paris reports that General De Witte, the Belgian Army has just returned from Russia full of enthusiasm. He says the Russian Army is the most courageous in history. "Have no fear of their falling back," he said, "we fell back on Moscow in 1812. The Russian Chief of Staff said—When we fall back it is in order that we may advance the better. Have no fear."

DUTCH MARINERS PROTEST AGAINST GERMAN METHODS.

June 9, 1.50 a.m.
A resolution passed by the Association of Dutch Sea Captains and Officers, protests against the barbarous German submarine warfare on defenceless merchantmen.

BRITISH SEAPLANES ACTIVE AT GALLIPOLI.

June 9, 1.50 a.m.
A fisherman interviewed on his arrival at Bakharat from Onatopole states that nine British seaplanes dropped bombs on the beach base, in the harbour of Gallipoli, killing and wounding sea soldiers and damaging stores.

SUBMARINE WHICH SANK THE TRIUMPH AND MAJESTIC.

June 9, 1.50 a.m.
The German submarine 23 which sank H.M.S. Triumph and U.S. Majestic, has arrived at Constantinople.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS

FRENCH COMMUNIQUE.

FRENCH CARRY MORE LINES OF TRENCHES.

June 4, 4.35 p.m.
According to a Paris communique the French have carried two, and in some places three, lines of German trenches on the outskirts of Bois le Pretre, and have made numbers of prisoners.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on the Extra.]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE COTTON DISPUTE.

June 8, 5.35 p.m.
A meeting of card-room operatives has been held at Manchester at which it was decided to persist in the demand for war bonuses. This has re-aggravated the cotton dispute.

LIEUT. WARNEFORD'S EXPLOIT.

June 8, 5.35 p.m.
A message from British Headquarters in France states that Flight Lieutenant Warneford attacked the Zeppelin alone and unassisted. When the explosion of the Zeppelin upset his aeroplane the petrol escaped, compelling him to land in order to refill his tanks from his reserve supply, which he successfully accomplished.

ANOTHER ZEPPELIN BROUGHT DOWN.

June 8, 8.30 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent in Amsterdam reports that two aeroplanes were observed on Sunday evening hovering over Flanders. Guns thundered on all sides, but the airman, unperturbed, remained in the air apparently waiting for Zeppelins. One aeroplane sighted a Zeppelin about 2.30 in the morning and felled it. Besides twenty-eight of the crew killed, at least twenty were seriously burned and wounded.

COMPENSATION FOR AIR RAIDS.

June 8, 8.30 p.m.
At question time in the House of Commons, Mr. Asquith announced that compensation would be granted for damage caused by air-raids. The Government was considering the insurance of property against war risks.

RUSSIANS RE-FLOAT TURKISH CRUISER.

June 8, 8.30 p.m.
A message from Odessa states that the Russians have refloated and docked the Turkish cruiser Medjidieh.

SIR JOHN FRENCH'S REPORT.

June 8, 10.25 p.m.
Field Marshal Sir John French reports that the situation on the British front is unchanged. The artillery is less active. We successfully exploded mines under the German trenches in front of Ploegsteert, destroying thirty yards of parapet. We felled two German aeroplanes, one by gunfire and the other as a result of an aerial engagement with a British aviator.

FRENCH COMMUNIQUE.

June 9, 1.25 a.m.
A Paris communique says:—There have been severe artillery duels in the regions of the Aisne and Notre Dame de Lorette. We captured more houses in Neuville and repulsed a violent attack at the "Labyrinth." Two German battalions brought hastily in automobiles led a violent attack on South Hebuterne but were repulsed, whereupon we continued our advance eastward on a front of twelve hundred metres.

WAR TELEGRAMS.

MR. BRYAN RESIGNS.

June 9, 4.10 a.m.
A message from Washington says that Mr. W. J. Bryan, Secretary of State, has resigned.

June 9, 4.30 a.m.
According to a Washington message, President Wilson has accepted Mr. Bryan's resignation, which is due to differences over the United States Note to Germany. It is understood that Mr. Bryan, throughout, has been opposed to anything in the nature of an ultimatum to Germany as violating the peace principles for which the present Government, under his influence, stands. He is leaving the Cabinet because he does not wish to embarrass the President.

Mr. Lansing, Counsellor in the State Department, automatically becomes Secretary of State to-day and signs the Note which will be sent to Germany as approved by the Cabinet. The Note has been drafted with unusual care and there is reason to believe that, if an agreement is not reached, further cordial relations between America and Germany will probably be postponed indefinitely.

June 9, 4.15 a.m.
President Wilson has announced that the Note to Germany has been completed and will probably be forwarded to-day.

June 9, 5.15 a.m.
Reuter's Washington correspondent says that prior to the announcement of Mr. Bryan's resignation, President Wilson had authorised a statement that the general character of the Note had not been modified since the first draft, and that the German promise to pay compensation for torpedoing the U.S. Gulf Light had not affected the main principle for which the United States is contending, namely, that Americans on board unarmed merchantmen, of whatever nationality, must be transferred to a place of safety before a prize is destroyed.

June 9, 8.55 a.m.
Mr. Bryan in a letter to President Wilson says:—"Obedient to your sense of duty and actuated by the highest motives, you have prepared for transmission to Germany, a Note with which I cannot join, without violating my duty to the country. The issue involved is so momentous that my remaining in the Cabinet would be as unfair to you as to the cause nearest to my heart; namely: the prevention of war."

President Wilson has replied, deploring the resignation, which he accepts with a feeling of personal sorrow and because Mr. Bryan insists upon his doing so. President Wilson dwells on his delightful association with Mr. Bryan during the past two years, in which their judgments have agreed until now, and says: "Even now we are not separated in object but only in method."

U. S. NAVAL APPOINTMENT.

June 9, 5.15 a.m.
Rear Admiral Mayo, Commander of the First Division of the Atlantic Fleet, has been appointed Vice-Admiral. He is the first of the three American Vice-Admirals to be appointed.

ITALIAN AIRSHIP SAID TO BE DESTROYED.

June 9, 4.10 a.m.
A Vienna official report states that a seaplane shot at and destroyed the Italian airship Ferrara which was returning from Fiume early in the morning. The crew of seven were captured.

BELGO-DUTCH FRONTIER CLOSED.

June 9, 4.10 a.m.
A message from Amsterdam reports that the Belgo-Dutch frontier has been closed. The step is taken in connection with enormous movements of German troops to the Yser. Barbed electric wire has been erected along the whole frontier and the inhabitants have been ordered to place buckets of water before their houses, and themselves to remain indoors.

BELATED MESSAGE OR WRONG DATE?

June 9, 9.15 p.m.
General Sir Ian Hamilton in an Order to the troops at the Dardanelles dated May 9 stated:—"I have never seen more devoted gallantry displayed than during the past three days, even during the Russo-Japanese fighting. I have cabled to Earl Kitchener paying a tribute to your bravery and asking for reinforcements. Meanwhile, the remainder of the East Lancashire Division is disembarking and will enable us to improve our hardy won positions."

RUSSIAN COMMUNIQUE.

June 9, 1.00 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent in Petrograd reports that the Germans are developing a big battle front at Shavli. They have re-arranged their forces and are persistently attacking in the direction of Doubie. A Russian communique says that, in consequence, the Russians left the village and concentrated on the position before Shavli. The Russian offensive on the Lower Dnieper is proceeding satisfactorily. The Germans in the Rawa region again attempted a gas attack. In Galitz the battle is raging unabated. After most stubborn fighting at Wisznia the Russians counter-attacked and already they have captured two thousand Austrians and Germans. An attack on the Dnieper Russian fortifications from Ugarsberg to Zhidatosen proved abortive, the Russians capturing hundreds of prisoners and quickfiring guns. The enemy's forces at Zurawno, on the left bank of the Dnieper, have been increased and now extend to the railway.

TELEGRAMS.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

STUDENTS HONOURED.

(Reuter's Service To The "Telegraph.")
London, Received June 9.
The Triennial Gold Medal of the Royal Asiatic Society has been awarded Mrs. Smith Lewis and her sister Mrs. Dunlop Gibson for their contributions to Sinitic and Samitic studies.
Sir Hugh Barnes, yesterday, presented the Public Schools Medal for the best prize essay on Delhi, past and present, to H. A. Meham, at the Merchant Taylors School. The medallist was born at Cawnpore.

KING OF GREECE.

CONDITION IMPROVED.

London, Received June 9.
Reuter's correspondent at Athens states that the condition of the King has improved. It is hoped he will soon be out of danger.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

CONDENSED.

Dutch Mariners, in a resolution, protest against German warfare on defenceless merchantmen.

The German submarine 23, which sank the Triumph and the Majestic, has arrived at Constantinople.

A Russian submarine attacked ten German battleships, discharged several torpedoes and dived, leaving loud explosions.

Owing to the activity of Russian submarines and to losses in the minefields, the Germans have had to move south west of Wundau.

General De Witte, of the Belgian Army, has returned from Russia full of enthusiasm, and says the Russian Army is the most courageous in existence.

The German steamer Hindenburg has been sunk by a mine, and a German cruiser has been so badly damaged, that she had to be towed into a German port.

Nine British seaplanes are reported to have attacked the Akbasch base in Gallipoli harbour. Fifteen soldiers were either killed or wounded and stores were damaged.

NEWS.

Peking news from our own correspondent appears in Page 4 of this issue.

"Our Contemporaries" appears on page 2, Commercial News on page 9, and Log Book on page 6. The Hongkong Revenue officers have secured \$5,000 worth of prepared opium from the U.S. Cyclops.

An enthusiastic "send-off" was given by the Scouts yesterday to Mrs. Raynor, who is proceeding home.

Correspondence which had to be held over yesterday, on account of pressure on our space, appears in to-day's issue.

A very successful band concert was held at North Point last night. It is estimated that over twelve hundred people were present.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Tuesday, June 22.

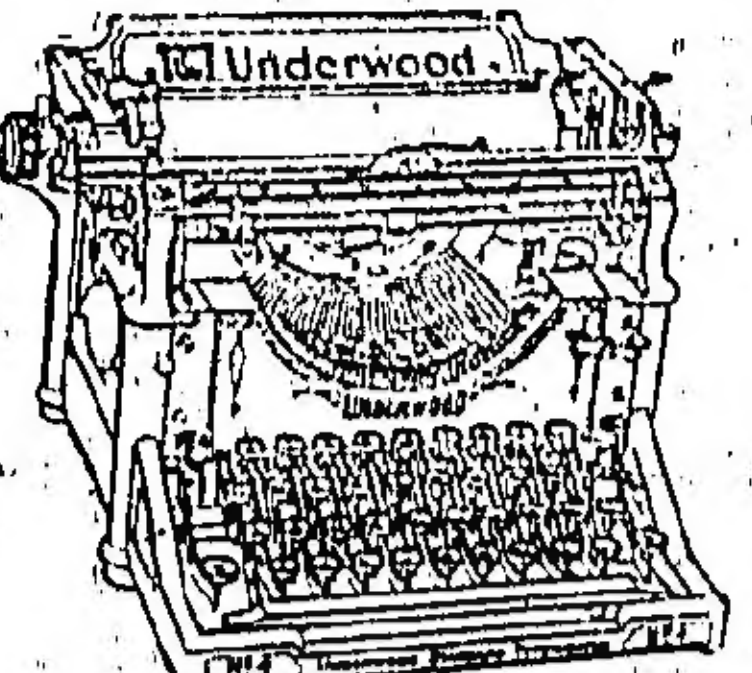
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G. P. Lammer's Sales Room—

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Hongkong, June 11th, 1913.

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Obtainable at Messrs. A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd. and all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

Price \$2.50 per bottle.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
General Managers.
Hongkong, 16th August, 1910

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR. LI HON FAT, a Chinese graduate versed in literature, has been a teacher to European officials and merchants in this Colony for over ten years. He has a good method of training Europeans to pass in the Chinese examination, and is possessed of a first rate certificate as a Chinese teacher. He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin and Hakka.

Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write c/o "Hongkong Telegraph" office or direct to No. 14, Graham Street, first floor.
Hongkong, 29th Jan., 1912.

WING KEE & CO.

47-49, Connaught Rd.

SHIP CHANDLERS

PROVISION & COAL

MERCHANTS

Hongkong, 3rd October, 1913.

NOTICES

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Hongkong, July 14, 1914.

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BEST SITUATED HOTEL IN TOWN.

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ACTING MANAGER.

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PRAYA GRANDE, MACAO.

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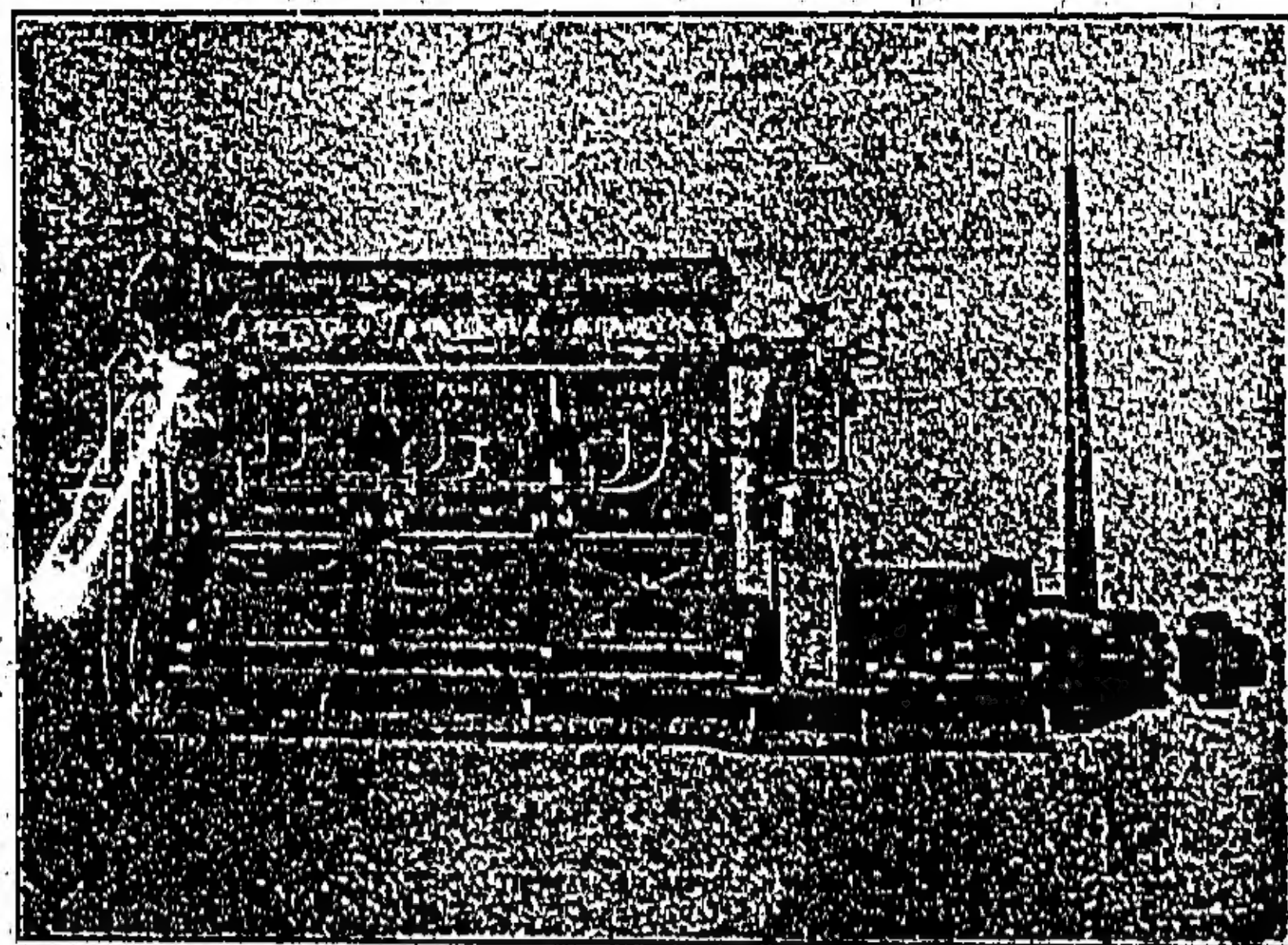
Unrivalled for Comfort, Health and Convenience. Telephones in Every Room; prompt connection maintained by six lines to Central.

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P. O. PEUSTER, Manager.

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OUR CONTEMPORARIES.

South China Morning Post.

Unearthed in Hongkong. The Government in the interests of British trade should lose no time in exposing the details. It is just possible that the plot, which, according to the Secretary for the Colonies, has the support of the German Government, has been unearthed during the tedious and tangleome process of winding-up some of the German firms in Hongkong and that it is part of the German war campaign. If this is so the sooner the British merchant is let into the secret the more easily will he be able to guard against its designs. There seems to be little to fear from a competitor who has no trading facilities in the form of ships, banks, godowns or goods, nevertheless it is well to be on the alert. The German has a long eye to the future, as proved by his forty years' of preparation for the war, and there is no saying what schemes he may have set on foot for circumventing the hated Britisher whose hospitality he has so long enjoyed and whose openness in all dealings he has ever been ready to exploit to the fullest advantage. We are all curiously now to know the nature of this wonderful plot and we hope His Excellency the Governor will have an early opportunity of informing us.

Daily Press.

The "Discovery" in Hongkong. We may, indeed, say that it is not more than a month ago that we were assured on very good authority that the liquidations in Hongkong had not resulted in any such disclosures. Much water has passed under the bridges since then, however, and we have heard at least of one rumour giving countenance to the story ventilated in the House of Commons; but if we conclude that the story cannot at present be dismissed as entirely mythical, we would do so not on the strength of this rumour but rather because of the evasive terms in which the Secretary of State replied to the question put to him in the House of Commons. His reply was, in effect, an invitation to put the question again at a later date. "I have been in communication with the Governor," he said, "and had better say no more at present." The inference we draw from this is that the subject matter of the question is under investigation by the Colonial Government, and until that investigation is concluded no definite reply can be given.

China Mail.

Increasing the Supply of War Munitions.

From Home papers to hand we note that up till recently little has been done in the way of organising industries locally. Newcastle has led the way, largely by the voluntary action of the employers and people. Birmingham has quickly followed the example. Mr. Asquith was right when he enforced the importance of local co-operation, local knowledge, local zeal, and local energy, and that with these things and the patriotism of the locality working in harmony, and in conjunction with the representatives of the great departments supplies could be effectively maintained. Has Mr. Lloyd George's Committee made overtures to all manufacturing districts to encourage the selection of local committees to co-ordinate the work? We are amazed to discover that, although meetings have been held in Glasgow, which is the centre of one of the greatest engineering districts in the world, yet, in the absence of any lead from Mr. Lloyd George's Committee, the appointment of a comprehensive Committee has been deferred.

For a good solid meal a la Carte or Table d'Hôte with Wines & Liquors of the Best—ALEXANDRA CAFE.



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Two Sizes:—2.3 h.p. & 3.5 h.p.

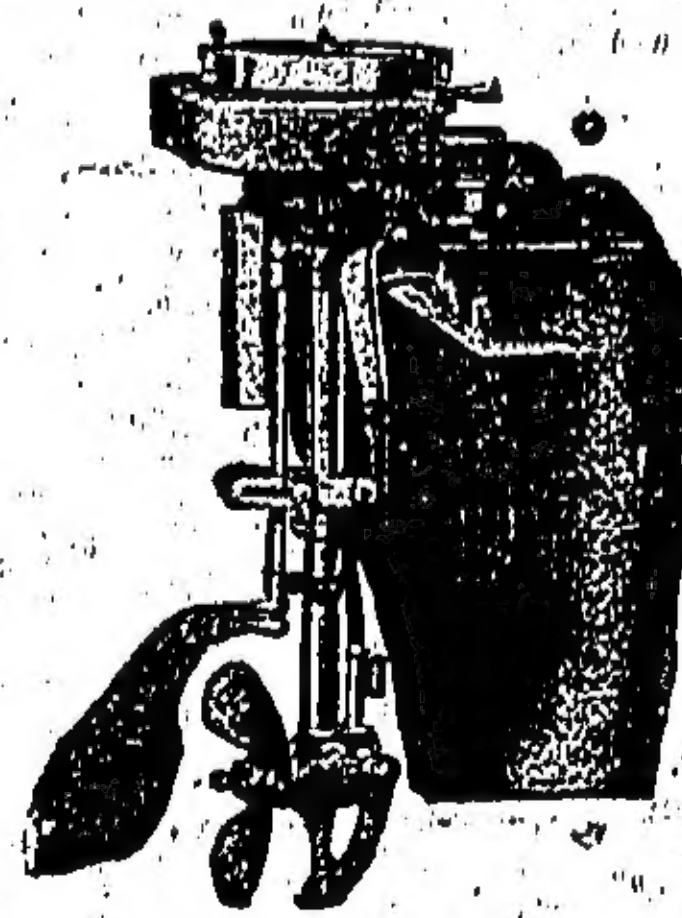
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Hongkong, 18th July, 1913.

GENERAL NEWS.

NOTICE.

Prepaid Advertisements

NOTICES.

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AMERICAN NEWS.

(VIA MANILA PAPERS.)

Bill to America's Army.

Portland, Ore., June 3.—Sen-

ator George E. Chamberlain, chair-

man of the senate committee on

military affairs, in a speech de-

livered here to day, announced

that in all probability an extra

session of congress would be

called soon to consider the

strengthening of the national de-

fences.

Senator Chamberlain announced

that he would present a bill

calling for an increase in the

authorized strength of the standing

army of the United States to

125,000. The senator declared

that such an increase was neces-

sary and advisable and that he

had carefully worked out the plan

which he proposed to submit to

the national legislature.

Senator Chamberlain further

stated that he expected no op-

position to the new defence pro-

gramme including his bill. As far

as his information went, the

majority of the members of con-

gress were in favour of increased

national defences.

Senator Chamberlain is a de-

mocrat and was re-elected to serve

until 1921 at the last election.

Publication of American Note

In Vera Cruz.

Washington, June 4.—Accord-

ing to the reports which the gov-

ernment has received from its

agents in Mexico, the publication

of the U. S. note in Vera Cruz has

been received without the slight-

est comment and has commanded

but little attention from the re-

sidents of that city.

Despite the fact that the note

declared that the United States

would no longer stand indiffer-

ent unless the disorders in the

country were checked, the mes-

sage was received with the utmost

calmness and indifference.

The Brazilian minister, in

Mexico City has arranged for a

special train to transport the re-

fugees from the capital to the

cities and towns on the seacoast

where they can secure steamer

passage for American ports.

Mr. Taft Praises Absence of

"Jingoism" in White House.

Philadelphia, June 4.—Former

President Taft was the principal

speaker at the annual commence-

ment exercises of Bryn Mawr

college held to-day, and in the

course of his address, he com-

mended the policy which had been

adopted by President Wilson.

Mr. Taft praised the absence of

"jingoism" in the White House

despite the fact that sentiment in

the United States was changing

and that the people were now

ready to plunge the country into

war.

The American Note to Germany.

Washington, June 3.—Berlin of-

ficials and the German public are

awaiting with interest the official

report regarding the reception

in America of the repudiation of

blame and responsibility for the

CANADA'S FALLEN
HEROES.

Impressive Service in

Parliament Grounds.

Ottawa, April 29. A memorial

service was held here to-day in

the Parliament Grounds in hon-

our of the Canadians who fell in

the recent fighting at St. Julien.

The ceremony was of the most

impressive nature. Those present

included the Duke and Duchess

of Connaught and Princess Pa-

tricia of Connaught, Sir R. Bur-

den, the Premier, the members of

the Cabinet, high dignitaries of

Church and State, the military

and civil authorities, besides

2,500 troops in training for over-

seas service.

The Royal Standard flew at the

main tower of the Parliament

Building. After a hymn had been

sung the Rev. Dr. Herridge, the

Moderator of the Presbyterian

Church of Canada, and Chaplain

to the Princess Louise Dragoon

Guards, delivered a brief and

solemn address. He said:—

"In commemorating the gall-

ant death of the Canadians

fallen on the field of battle we

feel sorrow mingled with joy.

They have been so faithful as

soldiers of the King.

We are proud of them, proud

of the honour they bring to

Canada, proud of the heroic

stand which saved the fortunes

of the day, and on their graves

we place a tribute of admira-

tion for their dauntless courage

and of profound gratitude be-

cause of what they have done

for Canada, the Empire, and

the world.

I am persuaded that the

baptism of blood will arouse a

deeper consciousness, of

national duty and incite our

youth to prepare themselves to

emulate the zeal of their com-

rades across the sea. These

brave men who fell are not

dead. Their deeds will live.

The patriotic enthusiasm which

they have evoked will live.

They have quickened the

pulse of the whole of Canada,

they have broadened the mean-

ing of the British Empire, and

upon that awful field, amid the

blare of cannon, so far from

being annihilated, they have

been lifted into the glorious

light of sudden immortality."

After the service the troops

were reviewed by the Duke of

Connaught and Mr. Hughes, the

Minister of Militia.

Companies requiring plain lan-

guage.

No cable messages but those

passed by the British censor are

being delivered to the German

embassy.

Bernstorff Sends Emissary.

Washington, June 4.—A per-

sonal emissary of Count von

Bernstorff, the German am-

bassador in Washington, is leav-

ing for Germany in order to re-

port on the state of American

opinion over the Lusitania reply.

TO LET.

TO LET.—FOUR ROOMED

FLATS in Hanol Road,

Kowloon, and May Road, Hong-

kong, with possession on or about

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water, Electric light. First class

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ing water carriage system.

"PENYRHEW" Minden Row,

Kowloon, 6 Roomed house with

Tennis Court, 2 & 3 Minden

Villas, Kowloon, 5 Roomed,

Houses with Tennis Courts.

Four roomed houses in Gordon

Terrace and Salisbury Avenue,

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Flats in Nathan Road,

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A Flat in Humphreys Build-

ings, Kowloon.

Apply to:—

HUMPHREYS ESTATE &

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Alexandra Buildings.

TO LET.—Houses in Clifton

Gardens, Conduit Road,

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nedy Town.

Godowns, at Wanchai Road,

58 The Peak, "The Retreat,"

21 Wongneichong Road.

Apply to:—

THE HONGKONG LAND IN-

VESTMENT & AGENCY

Co., Ltd.

TO LET.—The Ground Floor

of No. 6, Des Vaux Road

Central, occupied by Madame

Gains, etc. Apply to DAVID

SASSOON & Co., Limited.

TO LET.—"La Hacienda" E.

No. 74 Mount Kellett Road.

Apply to CHATER and MODY,

5 Queen's Road Central.

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Buildings, Kowloon. Apply

to:—SPANISH DOMINICAN

PROCURATION.

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14 Pedder Street; also Large

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& Co., Ltd.

TO LET.

TO LET.—Spacious Godown

No. 10 Ice House Street.

Apply to:—DAVID SASSOON

& Co., Ltd.

TO LET.—Large Furnished

Room, with or without

board. Apply 11 Hankow Road,

Kowloon.

TO LET.—Furnished, including

a splendid Piano, "Fair

View" No. 3 Robinson Road,

containing 6 rooms with ample

servants quarters. Apply to:—

DAVID SASSOON & Co.

TO LET.—A House in Knuts-

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Co., Ltd.

TO LET.—Queen's Building.

The South-West portion of

the first floor, including Treasury

on Ground floor, lately in oc-

cupation of the German Bank.

Godown, No. 9, Ice House

Street.

Offices facing the Harbour

between The Hongkong Club and

Post Office.

Apply to:—

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WANTED.—An European

Second Engineer for H.M.

Tug "Atlas." Rate of pay,—

\$7.00 per day for seven days per

week. Apply to Chief Engineer,

H.M. Dockyard.

WANTED.—Governess at the

peak for 6 months, child 8

years 9.30 to 12.30 daily. State

Salary to Zeno c/o "Hongkong

Telegraph."

WANTED.—by a Japanese

Naval Officer, private les-

sons in English. Communicate

with "JAPANESE" c/o "Hong-

kong Telegraph," stating what

time daily may be given, and

terms per month.

GERMANS WHO WON'T
FIGHT.Bound and Sent to the
Eastern Front.

A French lady, Madame Davrie-

ze, who managed to escape from

Brussels on March 27, gives the

following interesting account of

the life there in the Journal:—

The city is now guarded by

Lindturm men, who openly de-

clare that Belgium will be Ger-

many's tomb. From the material

point of view life is fairly comfor-

table in Brussels. There is no

lack of anything, although it has

been found necessary to establish

rations at the rate of a hundred

grammes per head per day. For

some months the behaviour of

the Germans towards the civil

population has been surprisingly

correct and correct.

The passer-by sees some strange

sights. The latest case, which

gave rise to much gossip, was

the march through the streets of

two companies on their return

from Neuve Chapelle, their hands

bound, and unarmed. Fifty

officers on whom their responsi-

bility of mutiny rested were at

their head, also unarmed, and all

of them were surrounded like

prisoners by old Lindturm men

with fixed bayonets. Apparently

these troops had revolted at the

last moment and they were being

sent to fight against the Russians

by way of punishment.

A Scene in Church.

Recently a sort of riot took

place in the city, of which Mad-

ame Davrieze gives the following

description:—When the funeral of

an enemy soldier passes through

the streets of Brussels people go

indoors in order to avoid having

to salute the hearse. But when one

of the soldiers of the Allies dies in

hospital then all passers-by—men,

women, and children—join in the

funeral procession to the church.

For instance, in the second week

ALWAYS ASK FOR WATSON'S CELEBRATED



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BRANDY
SHERRY
PORT**

**A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.
HONGKONG.**

The object of this paper is to publish correct information, to serve the truth and print the news without fear or favour.

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ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Dr. A. S. Gomes begs to tender his heartfelt thanks to his kind friends who sent wreaths as a token of their sympathy with him in his recent bereavement, and also those who were present at the funeral of his beloved wife, Helena Brandao Gomes.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JUNE 10, 1915.

PROTECT BRITISH TRADE.

The telegrams received yesterday concerning the matter of trade with the enemy in China leave us pretty much where we were before. Mr. Bonar Law has told the House that he has been in communication with H. E. the Governor regarding the supposed discovery in Hongkong of German schemes for undermining British commerce in this part of the world, but, like his predecessor, he had nothing to add on the subject "for the present." Lord Robert Cecil, in the same communicative mood, said he "was not yet in a position to make a statement respecting the suggested prohibition of trading with the enemy in China."

That the Germans have been busy for many years past, on capturing the trade of the Far East we thought every European child in Hongkong knew, and we have never understood why the British firms out here have been content to sit passive for so long while the insidious stranger sought to steal their living. Here and there a single voice has been heard in protest, but, in a general way, Hongkong has received the German with open arms, just as London has been receiving him these fifty years. If the Americans or the Dutch had owned this Colony, the chances are that the Germans would have been "frozen out" long ago; while, if the Germans themselves had possessed it, no other foreigner would ever have been allowed a foothold in it. Hongkong's look-alike method of going to work was a direct invitation to interlopers; and the Germans, being just twenty times as astute in business as the British, very naturally settled themselves here without asking anyone's leave. Perhaps if the war had not broken out when it did, by this time they would be asking us Britishers what right we had to be in the Colony at all.

During the past few months the best efforts have been made to stave off past laxity; the China Association has appealed to the Imperial Government, and the Chambers of Commerce in Shanghai and Hongkong have both done their mite towards guarding against any repetition of the past conditions. Canton, not to be behind-hand in well doing, has bestirred itself and has established its own little Chamber of Commerce, from which we are hoping great things; and there is a very strong movement in other treaty ports, among the Britishers, which should lead to a big united effort against German trade aggressions. We have seen enough, during the year, (though it cost us dear to grasp and apply the lesson) to show us that the German is a born plotter, and that, just as he schemed and lied with a view to gaining upper hand in European politics, so he had schemed and lied to establish himself in China, to the detriment of other nations—and to the no great benefit of the Chinese themselves. Now that we have all eaten of the fruit of the tree of knowledge and discovered our nakedness, we shall surely let no opportunity slip of besieging the Ministers at Home with requests to set things on a fair basis once and for all. The most hopeful sign is the present determination on the part of the business houses to help themselves and not to rely too much on influence and string-pulling. The affairs of the Far East are important in the eyes of those at Home, but probably less so than some of us here are disposed to think. The more the Imperial Government sees that Britishers in China are disposed to move on their own account the more likely will it be to help them. The question is not one that affects just a few firms; it is the business of every Britisher in the Colony to see that the Germans are prevented from nibbling at the prestige and the influence of their nation out here; and we trust that, when the war is ended, the men of Hongkong and the Treaty Ports will so combine to keep German interests and German goods out of the Far East that the name will never be heard again here in connection with trade.

The First Band Night.

The very big crowd at North Point last night constituted a substantial proof of the extent to which "band night" is likely to be appreciated this year. The weather was doubtful, sufficiently so, indeed, to determine many people to stay at home who would otherwise have put in an appearance; yet every car, every seat, and a very considerable length of sea-wall were packed with visitors. The bathing tents, too, were busy up till well after ten o'clock. The gathering might almost be termed representative; in other words, the number of Europeans present was quite encouragingly large. As the season progresses, these opportunities for outdoor recreation will, we are sure, be increasingly patronised. Hongkong, as we have often remarked, is an ideal spot for open-air festivities, and the pity of it is that these have been so grudgingly provided in past years—and so half-heartedly taken advantage of even when they were provided. The *Telegraph* was pressing this point for a very long while before the present weekly entertainment was established, and it will continue to agitate until the authorities and the public see their way to a reasonable "combine" against the appalling dullness of a Colony that might so easily be a centre of brightness and gaiety.

A Suggestion.

Hongkong owes a big debt of gratitude to the Tramways Company for its enterprise in finally making "band night" a recognised fact. The tram service is excellent, but we would suggest to the police that it would not be difficult to make some arrangement whereby danger to life or limb would be a little more out of the question. Last night, at either terminus, there was much unseemly rushing and crowding and struggling after seats on the cars, and women and children had to take their chances—a slender one—of finding accommodation. With two or three policemen at each end of the run there would be no difficulty in abolishing the greater part of this obstacle to comfort and safety. We are aware that the European population is not so easy for the police to handle under such circumstances, as that at Home, but if it were once made clear that all who intend using the first-class cars, whether European, Eurasian or Asiatic, must conform to the same rule, and must arrange themselves in a queue, so that each person takes his or her turn in getting a seat, the regulation would not take long to establish itself. Last night the only means of ensuring a seat in a returning car was to walk a considerable distance down the road to meet an on-coming one; and those who expected to be able to ride from the bandstand direct found every car already crowded, even before it had stopped. We trust that steps will be taken to avert this inconvenience and source of danger.

Mr. Bryan's Resignation.

Mr. Bryan, hitherto Secretary of State in the Washington Government, has thought well to resign his post, and we do not well see how he could have done otherwise. From the wires in connection with America's predicament, and from the tone of many of the United States papers that reach us, it is quite evident that Mr. Bryan's views are hardly the views of the country at large. The retiring minister will, we think, meet with much sympathy from all quarters, for he at least knows what he does want and has, from the first, struck out something like a definite course for himself. He is not, and never has been, universally popular, but, like President Wilson, he is known to be a conscientious and deeply thoughtful man who has at heart what he considers to be his country's first and best interests. Mr. Robert Lansing, who succeeds him, for the time being, was appointed an assistant Secretary of State last year; he is, we understand, an expert in international law, and is regarded as a good all-round man. For his own sake we trust his path may prove a little smoother than Mr. Bryan's has been of late.

DAY BY DAY.

"WE SHOULD PROFIT MORE BY DISCLOSING OUR REAL CHARACTER THAN BY TRYING TO APPEAR WHAT WE ARE NOT.—LA ROCHEFOUCAULD."

The Weather.
Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 83; rain.
At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 75; rain.

Count the Columns.
Yesterday the *Telegraph* published 351 columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 35 published.

The Mails.
American Mail.—Due per s.s. Luzon Maru to-morrow.
Australasian Mail.—Due per s.s. Nikko Maru to-morrow.
Siberian Mail.—Due per s.s. Sinkiang to-morrow.
Siberian Mail.—Closed per s.s. Lianghow to-day at 3 p.m.
U.K. and Canadian Mails.—Close per s.s. Chicago Maru to-morrow at 1 p.m.

Up to the Minute—Share Market News.

Closing prices:—
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp.—\$800, buyers.
Shell Transport & Trading Co.—\$48, buyers.
Hongkong Cottons \$740.—buyers.

Langkats.—Tls. 42, buyers.
W. Powells Ltd.—\$01, buyers.
Dooglas.—\$48, buyers.
Ewo's.—Tls. 162, buyers.
Luzon.—\$30, buyers.
China Sugars.—\$116, buyers.

The Dollar.

The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 1s 9/10d.

To-day's Anniversary.
To-day is the 61st anniversary of the opening of the Crystal Palace by Queen Victoria.

Macao Visitor Fined.

A Chinese charged with having in his possession six maces of opium when coming off the s.s. Sai Tai from Macao, was fined \$500.

The Mongkok Opium Case.

This morning at the Police Court Mr. J. R. Wood discharged three men of the four, who were on trial for the alleged possession of 433 lbs. of opium on board their junk. His Worship sent one man to prison for a year yesterday, and remanded the others to give him an opportunity of inspecting the vessel.

Yesterday's Opium Seizure.

Yesterday the Revenue Officers made another important seizure of opium on board the Cyclops. While they were busy searching the Beneluch they received information of a large quantity of the drug on board the Cyclops and went off to that vessel, and after a long and arduous search they found \$5,000 worth of the drug in the stock hold. No arrests were effected.

Tramcar Collection Appeal.

"Who is tired of giving? Who shall say, 'I have given my share, I can do no more?' none surely, when thousands of our brave men have given their lives, and most of them have left a lot of little things behind them, so—Don't forget the little collection box behind you." The above is the fresh appeal posted on the tram to-day in aid of the Prince of Wales Fund collection boxes.

SENSATION IN PEKING POLITICS.

Dismissal of Minister of War.

Peking, June 1.—A mild sensation has been caused among local politicians by the publication of a Presidential mandate granting two months' sick leave to Tang Chi-ai, the Minister of War, says the Peking correspondent to the N. C. D. News. The Minister is stated to have been offered his resignation three times and the mandate virtually amounts to dismissal. The late Minister is believed to be in good health, so the presents mentioned in the mandate of \$5,000 for medical expenses and two ounces of Ginseng, the noted Korean aphrodisiac, may be regarded as adding insult to injury. The removal of Tang Chi-ai, the old supporter of the President, is not believed to have any special significance and said to be due to difference within the Anhui Party. He will be succeeded by another member of the same Party, so the episode cannot be counted as a scalp for the Cantonese.

NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

AMERICA'S POSITION.

More hopeful News from Russia.

The statement of General de Witte, the Belgian officer who has just returned from a visit to Russia will put heart into many who have been disposed to take a gloomy view of the Russian position. General de Witte is described as full of enthusiasm where the army of our eastern ally is concerned, and speaks of it as the most courageous in existence. Official courage there has been, and can be, no doubt; Russia's stumbling-block has lain in her want of ready money, her imperfect means of communication, the past unpreparedness which she shared in common with Britain and France—and the munition difficulty. Notwithstanding all this she continues to put up an excellent fight on land, while, in the Baltic, she appears to be giving the Germans as much work as they can do with.

The United States Note.

The resignation of Mr. William Bryan may not affect the Note one way or the other, but it may reasonably be expected to add considerably to Dr. Wilson's difficulties. The messages from Washington continue to pique our curiosity as to the actual substance of the Note. We are told that it has been drafted with unusual care—surely a strange statement to make concerning a diplomatic document of vital importance! Everyone will appreciate the difficult position in which the United States must find itself as regards the war, but it is not so easy to understand why the drawing up and presenting of a Note of protest should have been a particularly hard matter. The Washington Government is responsible for the safety of its subjects and should find it easy enough to say what it has to say and be done with it. A certain number of American subjects were wantonly killed on the high seas, and no guarantee has as yet been given that the offence will not be repeated when occasion serves. Surely all that is plain sailing. What need to beat about the bush and to ask Germany to deny what everyone knows she has admitted and gloried in?

The Air Craft.

No one has more fully deserved the Victoria Cross than Flight Lieutenant Warneford, but we confess we should like to have heard at least the name of the other brave fellow who tackled thirteen German aircraft and sank two. Mr. Asquith's announcement as to the Government's proposed action in regard to property damaged by enemy air ships will be welcomed. No loyal Britisher will want to add to the Government's burden at such a time; all the same, it would be a gross injustice that a man who has his whole capital into a shop or factory should be obliged to abide the entire loss in the event of its being destroyed during an enemy raid. If the Government can hit upon some practical scheme of insuring property under the present circumstances it will have done a big thing for itself and the country.

On the Year.

Presumably we may expect some weighty news from the Belgian front at any moment now, judging from the precautions which the Dutch are taking. Such news as filters through continues to be good, even though it hints at heavy casualties. The little gains here and there must be reaching a substantial total by this time. Sir John French's short bulletin is full of encouragement; but what we want to know now is the result of this massing of the Germans on the Yser front.

HARBOUR OFFENCES.

Before Commander C. W. Beck with R. N., at the Marine Court this morning, P. O. Reid, charged two boat people with unlawfully disobeying the orders of the Harbour Master, by moving about the harbour, during prohibited hours, without permission, on the 8th inst. Defendants were fined \$5 each.

PEKING NEWS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

The Military Aviation School.

Peking, May, 20.
In consequence of the good success of the military aviation school at Nanyuan in Peking, the General staff is going to establish similar schools at Wuchang, Canton, Nanking, Mukden and Hsiao for training military aviators and fliers. The Provincial Governments of these Provinces have each been ordered to select several physically-fit young men from the military forces for training in the Nanyuan school for future service. In order to encourage aviation, a yearly pension of \$300 is given to the family of the deceased student who recently lost his life at Nanyuan through his falling from an airship.

Presidential Mandate to Military and Naval Men.

President Yuan has sent a long telegram to the Provinces concerning the settlement of the Sino-Japanese negotiations, saying that, in order to protect China's National existence, to her military and naval men must know how to love and respect their own Country, so that real patriotism may be born out of the present crisis among the Chinese masses. The Ministry of War, the Ministry of Navy, and the General staff, will jointly despatch delegates to the various Provinces for the inspection of the defences and the condition of the military and naval forces as real reforms must be introduced into them without further delay. It seems that the Japanese demands, especially the Group Five articles, have stimulated the high authorities to a certain extent regarding the safety of the Republic and means will surely be devised by the various Ministries to meet the changed circumstances.

Chinese Finances.

From reliable sources, I learn that the deficit of the Government Exchequer for this year and the first half of next year will be met by the following additional incomes:—

- 1.—Additional income from farming lands; about \$5,000,000.
- 2.—Additional income from salt revenues \$10,000,000.
- 3.—Additional income from stamp tax \$4,000,000.
- 4.—Additional income from wine and tobacco \$5,000,000.
- 5.—Additional income from various sundry taxes \$10,000,000.
- 6.—Additional income from domestic loan for 1916 \$24,000,000.

There is also a big income from the retrenchment policy. Hence the deficit can be easily made up now.

The Salt Directorate.

Peking, May, 28.
In connection with the reported change of the Chinese head of the salt Directorate, there has been various rumours in circulation in the Capital during the last couple of weeks.

In a letter to the "Ya hat-yao" Mr. Chang Ha says that during the course of the last several days various reports have appeared in the Chinese Press concerning the Chinese Directorate and your paper went so far as to say that Chang Ha would shortly vacate his post, but owing to the support and assistance of the Directorate without change of the Chinese Directorate in the hands of the President of China, no Foreigner or Chinese could interfere with it.

With regard to Mr. Chow Maoh-hai, Minister of Finance and Kang Bai-tan, Mr. Chang Ha says he has not the slightest dissension of opinion with them, hence, he requests the said paper to correct its former statements. It is understood that the reported change of the Chinese Directorate of the Salt Directorate is now shelved because there are various difficulties in connection with the change.

The American Note and the Japanese Press.

The Japanese vernacular Press generally regards the recent American Note to China and Japan as a sign of the unsatisfactory condition of Japan's foreign intercourse with Western Powers in connection with the Sino-Japanese negotiations, and it is feared that, after the European War is over, the European Powers will follow the example of the United States and then Japan shall have too

FAREWELL TO A SCOUT.

Mrs. Rayner Given An Enthusiastic Send Off.

The Boy Scouts gave Mrs. Rayner, who has been such an energetic worker for the Boy Scout movement, a most enthusiastic farewell yesterday afternoon at an "at home" organised by the local association at St. Joseph's College. The Scouts were lined up on parade and Mrs. Rayner walked along the ranks bidding farewell to each troop. She was presented with a little memento from St. Joseph's Troop (a silver card case), by Scoutmaster A. J. Edwards, and from the newly formed Kowloon troop with a bouquet and silver holder, by Scoutmaster T. A. Carvalho. Both expressed the regret their troops felt at the departure of Mrs. Rayner. The Scouts then went through a series of exhibition of fire lighting, ax-balance and first aid and pole drill under Scoutmaster G. E. Roylance. Among the interested spectators present were Lady May, Commanders Anstruther R. N., C.M.G., the Hon. Mr. E. Shelling, Chief Scoutmaster Lt. Kennedy, Mr. W. Dickson, Mrs. Ralphs, Lt. Col. Rayner, Bishop P. R. and the Rev. B. O. Director of St. Joseph's College.

At the conclusion of the exercises Mrs. Rayner resigned charge of her troop and formally handed it over to Miss Skinner. The troops then partook of tea which had been prepared for them on the College verandah by the Patrol Leaders under the supervision of Mrs. Pierpoint and Scoutmaster J. M. Braga. Before leaving, the troops lined up and sang "Auld Lang Syne" the National Anthem and musical honours for Mrs. Rayner.

Mrs. Rayner in reply expressed her thanks to all who had been so kind in helping to extend the Scout movement in Hongkong, and laid upon each individual Scout the necessity of carrying out in his daily life the ideals of the Scouts law and expressed the hope that when she returned she would find the movement grown to far larger proportions.

The Troops on parade were:—
Hongkong 1, Scoutmaster J. M. Braga; Hongkong 2, Scoutmaster A. J. Edwards; Hongkong 3, Scoutmaster Mrs. Rayner; and Miss Skinner; Hongkong 4, Scoutmaster T. A. Carvalho. Wolf Cubs.

Lt. Kennedy and Honorary Scoutmaster G. E. Roylance were in charge of the parade. Lt. Col. and Mrs. Rayner were escorted to the Nagoya to-day by Mrs. Rayner's troop who bore a handsome collection of floral tributes, while a large number of friends assembled on board to see them off.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Special Police Reserve Orders issued to-day are as under:—

Parades.

(Central Police Station), 5.30 p.m.

Thursday, June 10th.—A. S. P's Parade of all N. C. Officers.

Friday, June 11th.—No. 1 platoon, British Company, with Service Bikes. Chinese Recruits Platoon under Sergeant Major.

Monday, June 14th.—Portuguese Company, R. A. Exercises and examination of candidates for Section Commanders.

Members are again reminded that all parades at the Central Police Station are to be considered as cancelled in the event of steady rain one half-hour before the time for which they are ordered.

much to explain to them. Some papers, such as the *Sakai*, *Chuwu* and others, are of opinion that what Japan has exacted from China this time does not pay for her loss of National faith, and the creation of immense suspicion, among the British and American peoples, to the great detriment of the Japanese Nation in its future intercourse with Western Powers. The *Sakai* adds that "the thin object of Japan to open negotiations with China to secure political control over the Oriental Republic and not for obtaining a few privileges such as those conceded by China. Hence the diplomacy of the Cabinet towards China has been defeated by the clever and shrewd Chinese President and has placed Japan in a ridiculous position before the world."

CORRESPONDENCE

[The opinions expressed by the correspondents are not necessarily those of the Hongkong Telegraph.]

MULVANEY IN HONGKONG:

(To the Editor of the Hongkong Telegraph.)

Before Iavin' the old and famous Editor of the *Derrygogue Standard and Ballyardle Advertiser*, gave me a letter to his old Uncle Tim in Hongkong, who met me on the boat, and we landed at a place, he told me, that was called Blake pier. "Is it slippery," sez I, "on that foine green grass," and he the powers, wid that, down I went on the broad of my back. "Why can't they clean it now and then?" sez I. "Arrah shure," sez Tim, "they must be waiting for another German Admiral, they cleaned it a bit for a week or two after they killed the last wan." "Bedad," sez I, "it looks to me as if Hongkong is a bad place for them same German." "Not a bit," sez he, "as you'll find out if you stay here awhile."

Sure enough, when we got on the road, what does I see but a big shop, with Bismarck and Co. over it in letters six feet long. "So yez have them here yet, Tim, me bhoy," sez I. "Well," sez Tim, "there is no German in that place only a Chinese." "And what is he doing with that name?" "Sure," sez he, "it's a free country; no less." "Take me some where then," sez I, "where we can get a bit of malt to take the bad taste away." Wid that he took me to a big bar and we had a bottle foreinst us in a jiffy. "What do you think of that for a drop of the crayter?" sez he, after we had taken a drink. "Well," sez I, "I've tasted better and cheaper, out thea, it's a long way to the County Down, and you've just told me this is a free country." "So it is," sez he; "we only tax the white man's drink and Chinese man's opium." But shure I read in the papers that them same Chinese men had all sworn off. "Well," sez Tim, "judging from the snayure they've been making this while back, some one must be after thinking of breaking out."

Wid that me attention was fixed on a foine big peeler that was standin' at the corner. Sez I, "Tim, me bouboul, I'm going to give that peeler a 'wolt on the gob'," as the poor man looks as if he wanted a bit of divarion, and them Chaynese don't look fit to give him a bit of a bastein. "And ain't they thin?" sez Tim. "Shure a week or two ago 'twas three of them caught a Sergeant no less, and baste him till his own old mother wouldn't know him; and after that threw him in a shouch." "And did they hang the spalpeens when they got him?" sez I. "Indade they did not," sez Tim. "Why they gave him six weeks or something like that. Bedad it's a bad place for them to work. Do you mind, him Tim?" "And be ather tellin' me if there is many av the others brakin' the laws in this foine place."

"Well I'm sorry to say some av them now an' then thry a bit av sheebession with drugs and stuff. I moind a man wance, the polis or somewan had found a lot av stuff on his premises, put there unbeknownst to him by the office boy or coolie. But bedad, they fined him as much as they could, and give him a grand lecture. And by the same token, that gentleman was a week or to ather, dancing the Highland fling and singing 'Auld Lang Syne' wid half av the Government."

"Look at that Mongolian. What is he doin' carrying that pick. Sure it's the first wan I've seen since I left Oireland and bedad there's another wan with a crowbar." "Come on Tim," sez I, "till we see them working."

Wid that the pair of them stopped in the middle av the road and started to break it up. If Tim hadn't stopped me I'd have shown that Chineeman how to use a pick. He did not know enough to spit on his hands. However, at the end of it, they made a hole as if they wanted to bury a cat, and away they went.

"BAND NIGHT."

Big Crowd at North Point.

There was a big crowd at North Point last evening, to take advantage of the catering of the Tramway Company for the needs of the people of Hongkong in the way of entertainment. The band of the 74th Punjab under the command of Bandmaster Christian, played a very well arranged musical programme, and the function was an undoubted success.

Special tram cars were put on and every provision was made in order that the "Band night" should be an unqualified success. The illuminations were not stinted and all the arrangements made, worked with surprising smoothness.

We are informed that fourteen special cars were put on, and the estimated number of persons present is 1,200.

MARCONI AND THE WAR.

A New York message of May 23, published in the *Courrier d'Haiphong*, states that Guglielmo Marconi, the famous Italian inventor, has left for Italy to take part in the war. Hundreds of Italian reservists have left by the same steamer.

"Kultur" in Siam. According to an article under the heading "Kultur" in Siam, published in the *Courrier d'Haiphong*, it appears that the German consul and his satellites in Bangkok are not having the successful time they had hoped for. The feeling has very much changed; in fact so much that it is now the general opinion that victory lies with the Allies. The Germans during the last two months have not been to cocksure, they have been seen less in the clubs and do not so frequently mix with strangers. A member of the military intelligence department who at first thought the war would be a military "promenade" for Germany (he was educated in Germany) has also changed his opinion and he now says that the non success of the German arms has been due to the method adopted.

"What's the hole for Tim?" sez I. "Shure neither meeself or anyone else could tell you that," sez he, "and who could them to make it?" sez I. "Shure there's min every day of the week asking that same quistin and divil a wan of them has found out yet, but that hole isn't a patch to some of them." "Bedad," sez I, "boulding me handkerchief to me gob," where's that unholy stink coming from? "Who, from that place beyant there with the green door. That's where they keep all the dirt av the town. They save it up for a day or so, give all the ould beggars in the country a chance to turn it over, and take what they want. Thin they put it in a boat and take it outside a bit and throw it in the tide."

"Faith," sez I, "Wid all their foine Government they're not a bit better off than the Choyes in Ballymacoull, except for the green door; but then a coorse the doctors—the craytures—must get a livin' and its meeself that will be ather better than its a foine place entirely yez have here on some of the islands I saw coming in, for the sick people in quarantine. A foine big house whitewashed yellow, with doctors, attendants, clory dee lime and a lot of other things like that."

"Well indade," sez Tim, "we have no such nonsense. If a ship comes in here wid small-pox or any av them sort av diseases, they just get some nice comfortable cargo junks, that are always dhry if there's no rain, and, with the exception av a few rats, and saving your praisios some other small craytures, they put the people there till they die or get well again. And what more will you tell me do they want?"

Well, Tim told me a lot more about how they do things out here, and it's meeself is thinking, its safer I be in Johnny Redmond's Army than in Hongkong, and it's leaving I am be the first boat.

Yrs. etc.
PATRICK MULVANEY.

CONTEMPORARY OPINION

The Right Spirit.

The following leading article was taken from the *Pall Mall Gazette* of April 23.

Lord Kitchener has once more been able to declare himself satisfied with the recruiting returns, the numbers taken month by month being maintained, he says, with "surprising" regularity. This is very welcome news, and, if as many men are being obtained as can be trained and equipped at any given time, it may seem superfluous to call for more. But the effort before us is yet a very great one. We have to put an army of three million men into the field, and, in the words of the distinguished General Officer commanding the Home Defences, to keep that army up to the strength of three million men "until Britons and Frenchmen shake hands with the Russians in the streets of Berlin." Moreover, there are urgent reasons why we should not suffer the war to drag on one day longer than need be, if any immediate national effort on our part will avail to shorten it. We will but mention one of these which has already made its irresistible appeal to the hearts and minds of men who, from lack of imagination, have hitherto hung back. We mean the treatment of British prisoners in Germany.

Every day that the man who ought to be a soldier, and is not, refuses his duty; every hour lost in the ammunition factories is a day and an hour the more of misery and irony to our unfortunate brethren, who are the helpless victims of German brutality.

A plain, unvarnished tale told to a street meeting in London last Wednesday immediately produced a dozen recruits, men in good employment, whose hearts were touched with the manly impulse to become deliverers of the oppressed. The speaker read a letter from a prisoner in which he described how British soldiers were beaten with sticks and the butt end of rifles, run through with bayonets, tied to the posts of the wire entanglements surrounding the camp, stripped of their clothing, and starved. If there remains one spark of the old British pride of race in the young men of today, such a recital must move them to do their duty; and it does. The knowledge of these things should be spread, by speech and pamphlet, throughout the length and breadth of the land, not in order that a debilitating hatred of the foe may be fostered, but that the flame of righteous rage may be kindled and the spirit of stern resolution to bring nearer the hour of deliverance. Side by side with the effect produced by the knowledge of what our prisoners are suffering, Lord Derby has noticed the stimulus given by the epic account of the battle of Neuva Chapelle recently published. Put the two things together, and the need and possibility of shortening the conflict become plain. That is the spur which the young men of the country require.

Indeed, there is a new spirit abroad. The right way to appeal to the people and to make them realise what the war means has, we believe, at last been found. It is for the Government in the first place, and, after them, for all who can lend a hand to the task, to seize the occasion and to stimulate the new spirit. The response of the employees of Messrs. Workman and Co., the Belfast shipbuilders, to the message of Mr. Churchill and Lord Fisher shows the same spirit prevailing in the yards and workshops. These men assure the Admiralty that nothing shall deter them in the execution of the work they are privileged to do for their King and Country. "Just as our comrades are facing the dangers of the trenches and the deep night and day," they say, "we, too, are prepared to do our utmost, and trust that our combined efforts will have the desired effect."

The way to a great partnership of the Government, the fighting forces, and the people is open. If Ministers will lead strongly and with human insight, they will quickly forge a weapon of irresistible might.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

BUTTER & CHEESE.

Owing to the abnormal prices ruling at present in Australia for Butter, and the rise in the price of Canadian Stilton Cheese, we have been compelled to advance our retail prices to the following:—

DAISY BUTTER	... ..	\$1.10 per lb.
DAIRYMAID	... ..	1.00
BUTTERCUP	... ..	.90
PASTRY	... ..	.80
CHEESE	... ..	.70

These prices have been approved by the Food Committee and same into force on 24th May, 1915.

ENGLAND'S BILL OF HEALTH.

Mortality from Epidemic Diseases Decreasing.

The two important facts that are to be gleaned from the annual report of the Registrar-General for Births, Deaths and Marriages in England and Wales in 1913, are that the year was a very healthy one and that the marriage rate is steadily increasing. There were 286,583 marriages, which was a rate of 15.5 per 1,000, being 0.1 above the average for the decade 1903-12. The provisional figures for 1914 indicate a further rise of 0.3 per 1,000.

The rate per 1,000 of bachelors marrying was 3 of 18 years of age, 12 of 19, 30 of 20, 34 of 21, 37 of 22, and 3 of 55 and upwards. The rate amongst spinners was 5 under 18, 25 of 18, 50 of 19, 72 of 20, 397 of 21, and 2 of 55 and upwards. Taking the same proportion for widowers and widows, 8 widowers were 21, 51 of 25, 109 of 30, 125 of 50, 97 of 55, 69 of 60, 42 of 65, and 30 of 70 and upwards. One widow per 1,000 was a minor, 21 were 21 years of age, 102 were 25, 82 were 50, 53 were 55, 32 were 60, 16 were 65, and 11 were 70 and upwards. The proportion of remarriages shows a continuous decrease in both sexes up to 1910, and amongst men also since that date.

Divorces on the Decrease. Some 1,154 persons were divorced in 1913, a decrease of 20 compared with the previous year, but well above the average of the preceding five years. The mean age for marriage has steadily increased since 1806, and it is now 29.11 for men and 26.80 for women. The average for widower bridegrooms was 48, and for widows was 41.

The population in England and Wales in 1913 was estimated at 36,919,339, of which 17,857,014 were males and 19,062,325 females. There were 881,890 births, of which 37,909 were illegitimate. This was a birth-rate of 23.9 per 1,000, an increase of 0.1 over 1912, but was no less than 3.3 below the average for the 10 years 1901-10. There were 449,159 boys born and 432,731 girls. The small towns of Wales had the highest rate and the lowest rates were in the South of England. The illegitimate birth-rate was 43 per 1,000 which was the same as 1912 which was the highest figure since 1901.

In only one single year has there been a lower rate of natural increase in the population. The fall in the death-rate which, for a number of years has sufficed to compensate for that in the birth-rate, has now ceased to do so, and it seems likely that a period of definitely lower natural increase than those of even the recent past has commenced. In 1913, 261,887 men died and 243,283 females, a death-rate of 13.7 per 1,000 which is lower than any recorded previous to 1910. The mortality in the County of London was lower than that of the country at large—a very remarkable fact.

Infants and Centenarians. The remarkable fall in infant mortality ascribed to tuberculosis has not been fully maintained, the rate from this cause having risen from 2.81 to 3.02 per 1,000 births. That figure, however, is far lower than any recorded prior to 1912.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The opinions expressed by the correspondents are not necessarily those of the Hongkong Telegraph.]

BRITISH TRADE AND THE GERMANS.

(The Editor of the Hongkong Telegraph.)

Colonial Secretary's Office, Hongkong, 10th June, 1915.

Sir—I am directed by the Governor to request you to give publicity to this letter in order to remove a false impression which seems to have arisen in connection with the question put to the Secretary of State for the Colonies in the House of Commons on the subject of a report that an organisation had been discovered to supplement British by German Trade in the Far East.

In the first place I am to emphasize the fact that the report referred to a condition existing previous to the outbreak of war, and not a new movement initiated since the war.

In the second place, I am to point out that the question refers only to a rumour of an organisation and not to the fact of the discovery of the existence of the organisation.

I am, Sir, Your obedient servant,
CLAUDE SEVERN,
Colonial Secretary.

LANGKAT OUTPUT.

June 1	...	Tons	205
" 2	...	"	313
" 3	...	"	322
" 4	...	"	296
" 5	...	"	287
" 6	...	"	320
" 7	...	"	200
" 8	...	"	319
" 9	...	"	293
Total to J. h. inst.			2744
Daily average			304.89

Fifty-two reputed centenarians died during the year, one woman being 110, five women and three men 103 years old, 11 men and three women 102 years old. The reduction of mortality below all previous records which characterised 1912 was maintained in 1913. Infant mortality was below the average for the preceding decennium. Mortality from all the principal epidemic diseases was below the average, that from enteric fever and from whooping cough being the lowest recorded. The mortality from diphtheria and croup was the lowest, with one exception, and that for scarlet fever the lowest with two exceptions. Deaths from phthisis and tuberculosis was the lowest on record, and lower mortality from bronchitis and pneumonia has been experienced in 1911 only. Cancer caused a higher death rate than in any preceding year.

The deaths in the Army during the year 1913 numbered 759, a death-rate of 3.2 per 1,000, and in the Navy 412, a rate of 3.25 per 1,000.

During the Year 11,042 persons met with violent deaths. No fewer than 2,596 males and 918 females committed suicide. Some 69 males and 129 females were murdered, Glabe.

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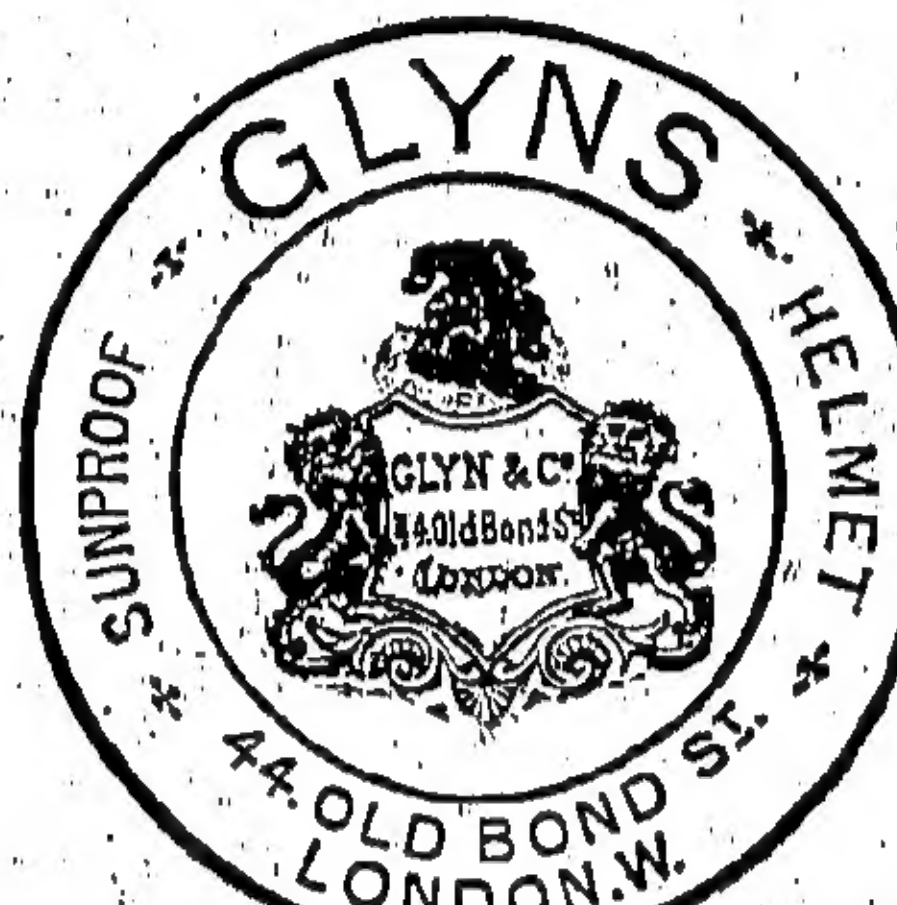
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2536	(a) Tears that Children Shed (b) Almond Blossoms	EDGARDO DI GIOVANNI, Tenor
2537	Mother o' Mine O, Come with Me in the Summer Night	
2534	Am I Alone? from "Patience" When I Go Out of Door, from "Patience" (Sullivan) Duet by Walter Plassmore and Robert Howe	Mr. WALTER PASSMORE, Baritone
2538	Thora I Hear a Thrush at Eve	Mr. IVOR FOSTER, Baritone

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Steamers.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Sail Hongkong for Australia.
CHANGSHA	17th June.	21st June.
TAIYUAN	9th July.	14th July.

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accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in
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The S.S. "Hela," tons 5,257, Capt. Butler, will be despatched
for Shanghai, Yokohama, Kobe & Moji on the 19th June.

WESTWARD.

The S.S. "Dunera," tons 5,389, Capt. Munro, will be de-
spatched for Singapore, Penang, Rangoon & Calcutta on the 8th June.
The S.S. "Japan," tons 6,013, Capt. Seddon, will be despatched
for Singapore, Penang and Calcutta on the 20th June.The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodations for
passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a
duly qualified surgeon.

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Hongkong, June 4, 1915.

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STEAMBOAT Co., Ltd. and CHINA NAVIGATION Co., Ltd.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

HONGKONG TO CANTON. CANTON TO HONGKONG.

THURSDAY, 10th JUNE.

10.00 p.m. Fatshan. 5.00 p.m. Kinshan.

FRIDAY, 11th JUNE.

8.00 a.m. Heungshan. 8.00 a.m. Honam.
10.00 p.m. Kinshan. 5.00 p.m. Fatshan.Single Fare by Night Steamer..... \$ 6.00
Return Fare by Night (available also for Return by day Steamer)..... 10.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer..... 4.00
Return Fare by Day Steamer..... 8.00

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s.s. Sui Tai, tons 1,651 | s.s. Taishan, tons 2,006

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Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok
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Wing Lok Street Wharf.

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Week days at 7.30 a.m. & 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. & 3 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 13th JUNE.

The Company's Steamship **TAISHAN**
will depart from the COMPANY'S WING LOK STREET WHARF
at 9 a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m.N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30
a.m. and from Hongkong at 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.
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One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednes-
day and Friday, at about 8 a.m. and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the
same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to
Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers **LINTAN** and **SANUI**.
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THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
MARSEILLES AND LONDON, via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez & Port Said	Hirano Maru Capt. Fraser T. 16,000 Katori Maru Capt. B. Kon T. 20,000	THUR., 17th June at noon. THURS., 1st July, at noon.

VICTORIA, B.O. and SEATTLE via Keelung, Shang- hai, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, and Yokohama	Aki Maru Capt. Nomura T. 12,500 Stamba Maru Capt. Nagasuye T. 12,500	TUES., 15th June at 4 p.m. TUES., 29th June, at 4 p.m.
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SYDNEY & MEL- BOURNE, via Manila, Thurs- day Island, and Townsville and Brisbane	Tango Maru Capt. K. Soyeda T. 13,500 Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda T. 9,600	TUES., 15th June at 4 p.m. FRI., 18th July at 4 p.m.
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CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon	Tosa Maru Capt. Takano T. 12,000 Rangoon Maru Capt. Nomura T. 12,000	WEDNES., 16th June. SATURDAY, 12th June.
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KOBE & Yokohama	Ceylon Maru Capt. Shinohara T. 10,000 Bombay Maru Capt. Ohta T. 8,000	FRIDAY, 18th June. FRIDAY, 25th June.
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SHANGHAI, Moji & Kobe	Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda T. 9,600 Kashima Maru Capt. Yuzi T. 20,000	SUNDAY, 13th June, a.m. MON., 14th June at 3 p.m.
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Omitting Keelung.

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PASSENGER SEASON FOR 1915.

FOR EUROPE.

Steamers.	Displacement.	Leave Hongkong.
Hirano Maru	16,000 tons	Thursday 17th June
Katori	20,000 "	" 1st July
Kamo	16,000 "	" 15th July
Kashima	21,000 "	" 29th July

FOR AMERICA.

Aki Maru	12,500 tons	Tuesday 15th June
Tamba	12,500 "	" 29th June
Yokohama	12,500 "	Thursday 8th July
Sado	12,500 "	Tuesday 27th July
Awa	12,500 "	Tuesday 10th August

For further information apply to

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**CHINA NAVIGATION
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SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
W'WEI CHEEFOO & T'FSIN	Kueichow	11th June at noon.
SHANGHAI	Luchow	13th June at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Tean	15th June at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Sinkiang	15th June at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Chinhua	22nd June at 4 p.m.

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MANILA LINE.—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinhua," "Taming,"
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Tjipanas	JAVA	4th June	JAPAN	1st half June
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Tenyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	Tuesday, 29th June, at noon.
Chiyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	Tuesday, 24th Aug., at noon.
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First Class to New York	£60. " " £96.10.
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Empire	24th June	17th July "
Eastern	15th July	9th Aug. "
Aldenhams	2nd Aug.	23rd Aug. "

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensur-
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Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
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Haimun	A. H. Stewart	TUES., 15th June at 2.30 p.m.
Haitan	J. W. Evans	FRI., 18th June at 2.30 p.m.

Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Co.'s Wharf near

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arrived at Haiphong. The vessel
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to leave Haiphong under charter
with 8,500 tons of maize and
rice for France.—*Courrier
d'Haiphong.*Japan-Australian Service.
The steamer freighters for cargo-
boats on Australian service have
markedly risen of late. The s.s.
Totomi Maru which left Japan
recently for Sydney, Melbourne,
etc., carried on board matches
and oats at the rates of 30 shill-
ings and 60 shillings per ton re-
spectively, which meant an in-
crease of about 20.50 per cent.
over the liner rates. This flight
of rates is partly due to dearth of
available cargo-boats and partly
to the difficulty of scraping up
return cargoes.—*M. D. News.*Canada Steamship Lines, Ltd.
The Canada Steamship Lines,
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for ocean traffic for periods rang-
ing from six to twelve months at
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Managing Director of the Com-
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for the passenger traffic are excep-
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can travellers, who purpose
spending their vacations in
Canada on account of the Euro-
pean War. The bookings at the
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rooms having already been taken
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Dutch East Indies.The following is a complete
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East Indies Ports other than
those at Padang and Sabang
(Sumatra):—Anghip, Anhalt,
Ayuthia, Machow, Masila, Mala-
ya, Oaledonia, Chowta, Freiberg,
Hagen, Hohenfels, Imkenburg,
Keongwai, Kwong, Ik, Lunenburg,
Lubeck, Linden, Ninive, Offen-
bach, Oreova, Roon, Silesia, Sol-
b-rig, Sydney, Taopao, Ulm,
Wienfels Wismar and Wongkoi.
The following is a list of German
vessels sheltering at Padang and
Sabang (Sumatra):—Arsterturn
(Sabang), Castell Pelesch (Sa-
bang), Drachenfels (Sabang),
Emben (Sabang), Gerania (Sabang),
Goldenfels (Sabang), Isarlobn
Sabang, Kleist (Padang), Hoerd,
Naxidia (Sabang), Preussen
(Sabang), Rheinland (Padang),
Schonfels (Sabang), Sithonia
(Sabang), Soandis (Sabang), and
Westmark (Sabang).—*Eschangs.*Foreign Demand for
American Coal.
Certain countries of Europe
have been dependent on Germany
and the United Kingdom for
their coal supply. Denmark and
Sweden purchase also all their
coal from the United Kingdom,
and distance and high freight
rates will handicap the American
shipper in competing for this
trade when conditions return to
normal. But Sweden has bought
some American coal during the
last few months and has recently
turned to Germany for coal and
coke. France stands ready to
purchase in the United States if
prices can be arranged. Italy
is threatened with a coal
famine, and it is reported
by cable from Madrid
that Spain offers a market for
American coal of all grades.
South American coal supplies
have come chiefly from the United
Kingdom, Australia, and Ger-
many; but the United States had
more of a foothold on the southern
continent than it had in European
markets, and American exporters
have already begun to take
advantage of present conditions
to increase their sales. Markets
for American coal in Europe,
South America, India, and Egypt
are discussed in Special Consular
Reports No. 60, Foreign Markets
for Coal, just issued by the
Bureau of Foreign and Domestic
Commerce, Department of Com-
merce, copies of which may be
obtained, for five cents each,
from the Superintendent of
Documents, Government Printing
Office, Washington, D. C.Oysters, Fresh, Fried or Stewed
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HAIPHONG	Taksang	Fri., 11th June at 7 a.m.
MANILA	Yucsang	Sat., 12th June at 3 p.m.
S'PORE, Pang & Outh	Kuisang	Sat., 12th June at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Choyang	Sun., 13th June at 4 light
W'wei & Tientsin	Chipsang	Wed., 16th June at 4 light
SHANGHAI	Kwongsang	Thur., 17th June at 4 light
MANILA	Loongsang	Sat., 19th June at 3 p.m.

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‡ Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahad Datu, Simporna, Tawao, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.
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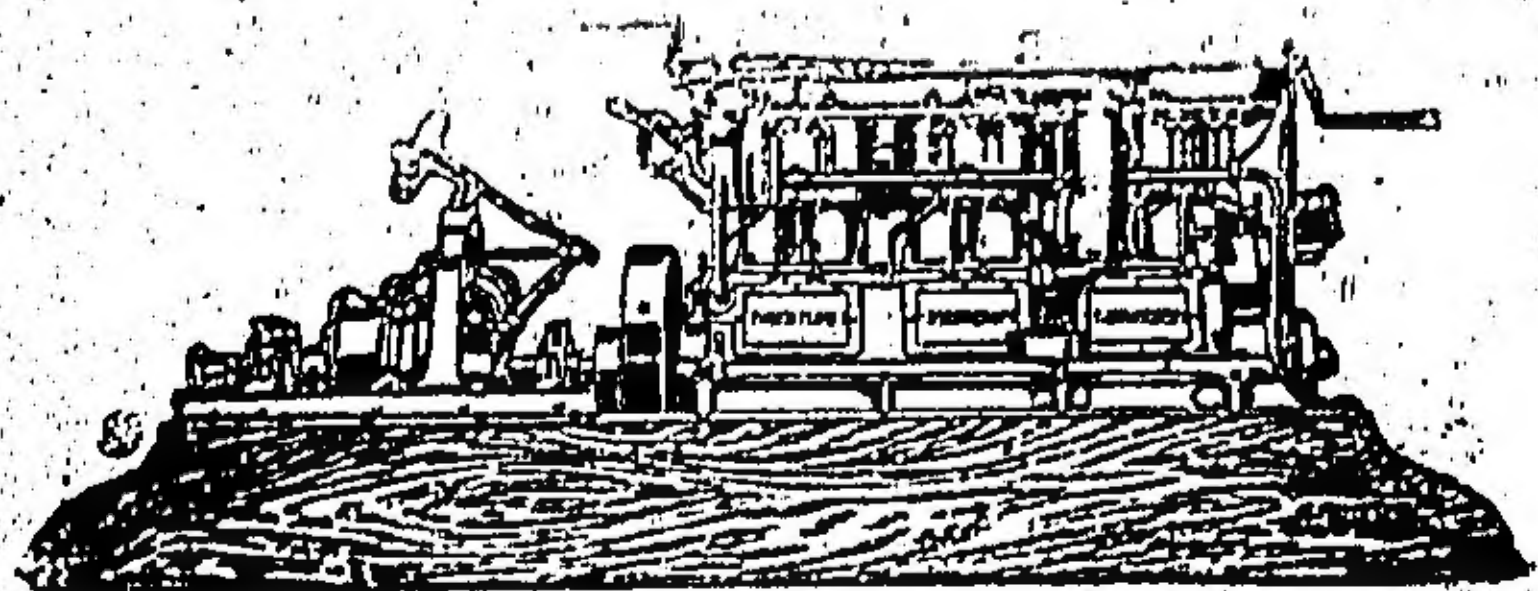
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London via Usual Ports of Call	Malta	P. & O.	19, June
London & Liverpool	Monshire	J. M. Co.	19, June
	Netherby Hall	B. L. L.	24, June

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San F'co via S'hai & Japan & Co.	China	P. M. Co.	15, June
San F'co via Manila & Japan & Co.	Manchuria	P. M. Co.	22, June
Delagoa Bay, D'ban, E. L'don & Co.	Kathiawar	B. L.	23, June
New York via Panama	Walton Hall	B. L. L.	8, July
South A'ca Ports expect Man'lo	Kiyo M.	T. K. K.	10, July
San F'co via M'la & Japan & Co.	Nippon M.	T. K. K.	13, July
New York via Suez Canal	Saint Ronald	D. & Co.	E. in July

AUSTRALIA.

Australian Ports via Manila	Tango M.	N. Y. K.	15, June
Australian Ports	Changsha	B. & S.	21, June
Australian Ports	St. Alban	G. L. Co.	22, June

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Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Haiching	(D. L. Co.)	11, June
B'bay via S'pore, Malacca & C'bo	Rangoon M.	N. Y. K.	12, June
B'bay via S'pore, Malacca & C'bo	Rangoon M.	N. Y. K.	12, June
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	13, June
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Atlantique	M. M.	14, June
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Teau	B. & S.	15, June
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Haimun	D. L. Co.	15, June
Weihaiwei and Tientsin	Chipsang	J. M. Co.	16, June
S'pore, Pang, R'gon & Calcutta	Tosa M.	N. Y. K.	16, June
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Haitan	D. L. Co.	18, June
Manila	Loongsang	J. M. Co.	19, June
Shanghai, Y'hama, Kobe & Moji	Itola	D. S. Co.	20, June
Shanghai, Moji & Kobe	Bombay M.	N. Y. K.	20, June
Singapore, Penang & Calcutta	Japan	D. S. Co.	20, June
Singapore, Mauritius & South			
African Ports	Salamis	B. L. L.	25, June
S'hai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Kashgar	P. & O.	25, June
Shanghai	Tijanas	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tijaroom	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tijikombang	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Japan	Tijitap	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tijimanoek	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tijibodas	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.

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MOVEMENTS OF
STEAMERS.

AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The Australian Oriental Line s.s. CHANGSHA left Port Darwin for Hongkong via Philippines Ports on 5th inst. and may be expected to arrive on or about 17th instant.

AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. M. s.s. MANOHURIA sailed from Yokohama on Thursday, June 3, via Manila for Hongkong. The mails have been transferred to the s.s. LUZON MARU of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha Line, due to arrive at Hongkong on the 11th inst. The P. M. s.s. CHINA will be despatched from this port on Tuesday, June 15, at noon, for San Francisco via Manila, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama & Honolulu.

CANADIAN MAIL.

The C. P. R. s.s. MONTEAGLE left Vancouver B.C. on the 2nd June, p.m.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The S. L. s.s. MERIONETHSHIRE from London is due at Hongkong on the 25th June. The S. L. s.s. RADNORSHIRE from London is due at Hongkong on the 12th July. The I. L. s.s. INDRASANYA from Vladivostok for Shanghai is due at Hongkong on July, leaves for New York. The s.s. TIOGA sailed from Calcutta on the 5th May and may be expected here on or about the 15th June.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.

Brisbane, Br. s.s. 715, J. Salinas, 30th May—Cebu, 24th May—Ballast—O. Clark.

Providence, Norw. s.s. 693, M. G. Steen, 31st May—Sydney, 8th May, Ballast—T. & Co.

Unkai Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,983, G. Kamazaki, 1st inst.—Wakamatsu, 25th ulto. Coal—M. B. Co.

Lalsang, Br. s.s. 2,224, Mooney, 4th inst.—Singapore, 30th ult. General—J. M. & Co.

Chicago Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,036, K. Horii, 5th inst.—Manila, 2nd inst. General—O. S. S.

Robert Dollar, Am. s.s. R. L. Morton, 6th inst.—Manila, Gen.—D. Co.

Tijpanas, Dut. s.s. 4,000, A. de Lange, 6th inst.—Java, Sugar—J. C. J. L.

Chungking, Br. s.s. 1,311, Ross Lewis, 6th inst.—Swatow, 5th inst. Rice—B. & S.

Taksang, Br. s.s. 977, Matthews, General.—Haiphong, 3rd inst. 7th inst.—M. & Co.

Kutsang, Br. s.s. 3,110, R. C. D. Bradley, 7th inst.—Moji, 2nd inst. Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Anamba, Br. s.s. 1,159, H. E. Hill, 7th inst.—Manila, 2nd inst. Ballast—A. F. & Co.

Taihuang, Chinese s.s. 1,200, Westerlund, 8th inst.—Shanghai, 2nd inst. Gen.—G. M. S. N. Co.

Nagoya, Br. s.s. 3,500, A. B. Garwood, 7th inst.—Fookhuw, 5th inst. General—P. & O. S. N. Co.

Yuepsang, Br. s.s. 1,128, P. H. Rolfe, 8th inst.—Manila, 5th inst. General—J. M. & Co.

China, Am. s.s. 3,126, H. Thompson, 8th inst.—Manila, 5th inst. Gen.—M. & Co.

Chiyuen, Chinese s.s. 1,177, Wm. Ross, 9th inst.—Shanghai, Gen.—C. M. S. N. Co.

Mitsuki Maru, Jap. s.s. 2,703, P. Nakamura, 8th inst.—Penang, 31st ulto. Gen.—D. & Co.

Bauri Maru, Jap. s.s. R. Matsui, 8th inst.—Samarang, 1st inst. Sugar—D. & Co.

Ranolls, Br. s.s. 3,498, J. T. Welsh, 8th inst.—Newchwang, 1st inst. Ballast—A. F. & Co.

Anner, Norw. s.s. 1,017, T. Odine, 8th inst.—Bangkok, 1st inst. Gen.—T. & Co.

Elger, Norw. s.s. 875, M. Ståsen, 9th inst.—Dainy, 2nd inst.—General—Chinese.

Saleung, Br. s.s. 1,776, H. Simpson, 8th inst.—Singapore, 2nd inst. Gen.—J. M. & Co.

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MARSEILLES, LONDON & LIVERPOOL.

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Subject to change without notice.

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Hongkong, 2nd June, 1915

General Agents.

AMERICAN AND MANCHURIAN LINE.

For NEW YORK via PANAMA.

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"WALTON HALL"

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No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	271'	14'	21' 6"	1' 6"	
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	280'	10' 3"	14'	1' 6"	
Patent Slip, No. 1 Kowloon	280'	10'	14'	1' 6"	
Patent Slip, No. 2 Kowloon	280'	10'	14'	1' 6"	
WAI-KOK-SUI					
Commercial Dock	260'	12'	20'	1' 6"	
ABERDEEN					
Harbour Dock	220'	14'	25'	1' 6"	
Patent Dock	271'	14'	25'	1' 6"	

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THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

EXTRA

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JUNE 10, 1915.

BRITAIN'S GREATEST PERIL.

Pacifists More Dangerous than Von Tirpitz.

Last November I warned you that the Germans would attempt a raid on our East Coast before Christmas, and lo, behold, it was so says a *Sunday Chronicle* correspondent.

Last Sunday I told you that another Zeppelin raid was immediately impending, and on Wednesday one Zeppelin, the only one that completed the journey, duly made its appearance. On Thursday night we received more visits.

On the strength of these prophetic successes I now venture to warn you of another coming attack, much more dire and dangerous than its predecessors—an attack not from abroad, but from a fussy and insistent section of our own people, the incorrigible, unteachable, incurable, perverse, pernicious theorists of Pacifism.

The bland and infinite stupidity of these amazing persons is impervious to experience, fact, and reason. Nothing discourages them, nothing changes their obstinate illusions. Though the ghastly events of the last few months have blasted all their theories, though their gentle, kindly brothers of Potsdam have sated like friends and now rave against us like frenzied furies, our oily Chadsbands still prattle their pretty parrot platitudes with undiminished unction and volubility.

The poor persecuted pirates of Potsdam, they assure us, have been woefully misunderstood and despitefully used. The war was forced upon them by certain indefinable Secret Commitments, which compelled them to burn Louvain, massacre the Belgians, attack our hospital ships, and sink the *Palapa*. Therefore we must be particularly careful to avoid the heinous crime of hitting back, and still more careful to save our pleasant faces from the cruel injury of "humiliation." Let soldiers fall and sailors sink, let orphans weep and widows mourn, but don't, oh don't let us "humiliate" the poor Prussian junkers and grenadiers! Fanatics, fools, or—?

The amount of enthusiasm—and, incidentally, of money—now being spent on the propagation of such incitements to magnanimous sentimentalism, impels one curiously to think. Pamphlets and journals invoking our sympathetic consideration for the Prussian bullies fall thick as leaves in autumn. Is fatuity, one wonders, their only inspiration?

What can be the motion, what can be the state of mind, of the authors of these effusions? Since they have apparently learned to read and write, they are evidently not absolutely imbecile. Why, then, do they take such pains to garble facts, distort official documents, and palliate atrocities, to blacken their own country and save the truculent chronic disturbers of the European peace from the consequences of their own crimes?

To talk of saving the Germans from humiliation at a time when they still trample innocent Belgium under the heels of their ruffianly jackboots and hold France by the throat is a monstrous mockery of common sense and an outrage against justice. While our sailors spend watchful days and anxious nights in the North Sea and our soldiers face bullet and shrapnel in the trenches, it is surely the obvious duty of all who stay at home to cheer their efforts, to fortify the national spirit, and uphold the national ideal.

The Example of Foreign Pacifists. In every country except ours, this duty has been recognised and fulfilled by all sections of international pacifists.

They are as convinced as ever that war is not a biological necessity as Bernhardt pretended, and that might is not the supreme right. They still regard civilisation as an effort to discover "lightning conductors" for hurtful natural forces and to establish humanity's mastery over the law of struggle for existence.

It is because these aims are assailed by the German greed for power and domination that they are resolute in resistance and in determination to make an end of the Prussian traculence, with its "mailed fists," and "shining armour," and "swords rattling in their scabbards." Now that the great struggle has been forced upon them between the two doctrines, the two moralities, the two hostile ideas of human right, they are rightly determined not to stop until the German ideal of violence and aggression is decisively crushed.

In Belgium the Internationalists are unanimous in determination to fight to the conclusive end. Vandervelde, the first chairman of the Internationale, is spending all his eloquence and splendid energies in rousing the Belgian workers to battle against the Teutonic threat.

In France, the Internationalists form the Government of combat. Briand, Viviani, Millerand, the heads of the War Government, began their political life as Socialists. Augagneur, the Naval Minister, was a determined pacifist opponent of the three years' service law until the imminence and seriousness of the German menace was revealed to him. Marcel Sembat, the successor to Jaures, fought desperately against the Russian alliance until he was "made wise." Vaillant, the old Communist, who formerly advocated the General Strike as a preventative of war, is now wholeheartedly for war to the end against Prussia. Jules Guesde, the executor of the will of Karl Marx, and the impeccable opponent of every kind of Militarism, has joined the Ministry of National Defence, the Ministry presided over by his old enemy, Briand.

Speaking With One Voice. That grey old anti-militarist, Anatole France, the genius who overshadows all his contemporaries in literature, the heir of the Gallic spirit of Rabelais, Moliere, and Voltaire, has asked to be enrolled as a recruit against the plague of Europe. Gustave Hervé, who has served years of imprisonment for his anti-militarist zeal, has turned his paper into a rousing call to patriotism against the Prussian aggressors.

Even Russia, whose reformers have been so famously persecuted by Tsarism, has made practically unanimous response to the war call against Prussia. Plechanov, the old Marxist; Markov, the agrarian Socialist; Tschaidé, leader of the Parliamentary Socialists; Prince Kropotkin, the revolutionary veteran; and the vast majority of the Social Democratic working-class, have enthusiastically rallied, despite their great and deep grievances, to the Government's help in fighting the Prussian menace.

All these Pacifists and Internationalists have recognised that peace was impossible while one nation in Europe believed itself to be a chosen people, appointed by *unser allen Deutschen Gott* to organise all people by their own rigid and brutal military drill into instruments of its vanity and cupidity, vilified and degraded into slaves of its dominion, with the guerdon of efficient organisation and material prosperity as the price for their souls' surrender.

A Peace Worse Than War. No, as Professor Herron, the American Socialist now living in Florence, wrote to me some time ago, "the greatest danger to the working class, to the people international, lies in a too early

ANOTHER BIG OPIUM HAUL.

Revenue Officers Leave One Boat to Go to Another.

During their search on the Ben boat on which the police found concealed some eight hundred pounds of opium, the Revenue officers were called on to search the Cyclops upon which it was believed there was a good haul of opium to be had, which had fallen to the officers at Singapore. Officers Wilden and McMillan searched the Cyclops and upon her found prepared opium to the value of \$5,000. They were about to return to the Ben boat, when they were informed, when they found the police were making a search of it and they left it to them to handle the investigation in the very successful manner they did.

The number of Revenue Officers engaged in the search on the Ben boat was three, and when they left the ship it was not to improve their knowledge of where the opium was to be found, but to make a rapid search of the Cyclops which had such a good result. With the Police now following the energetic line given them by the Revenue officers, there is every possibility of Hongkong enjoying unprecedented revenue from confiscated contraband.

peace being concluded by the rulers and diplomats. Now that the catastrophe has come, for the sake of the workers it should be complete and final.

To stop now, to stop on any terms short of the utter defeat and "humiliation" of Prussian militarism, would bring no peace, but only a truce. To stop now would not end the menace which has hindered European progress for half a century, but would leave it to grow more threatening and ruinously than ever.

Neutrals lately returned from Germany all agree that the few cooler observers who begin to realise that Germany cannot win this time, already look forward to a peace which shall enable them to prepare for a more successful "next time."

To accept such a peace would be to assent to the violation of international law, the abominable mutilation of Belgium, the bombardment of undefended towns and villages, the Scarborough baby-killing, the shark's attack on the hospital ship, and the imposition of Prussian brutality, arrogance, and bumpkinism, with its *Fernande* frightfulness and *Zabern* Kultur, over the free democracies of Western Europe.

The facts must be faced, though they shatter our dearest illusions and scarp our fondest hopes. The catastrophe has come, and must be endured to the end. Better that the war should last three years or thirty years than that we should go back to the terror, anxiety, and dread of our former peace.

As Charles Dickens said: "I, too, have thought, upon the horrors of war, of the blessings of peace, and of the fatal distraction of men's minds from seeking them; by the roll of the drum and the thunder of the inexorable cannon. However, the world is not so far upon its course yet but that there are tyrants and oppressors left upon it, watchful to find freedom weak that they may strike. . . . It is because I dread and hate the miseries of tyranny and war, because I would not be soldier ridden nor have other men so, that I am not for the disarming of England."

LORD ROTHSCHILD'S WILL.

Provisional Valuation of £2,500,000.

The late Lord Rothschild left estate provisionally valued at £2,500,000. Probate of his will has been granted. There are no bequests to charities. The chief provisions of the will are as follows:

To his eldest son, Lionel Walter, now second Baron Rothschild, a life annuity of £5,000, in addition to two annual amounts settled on him by testator's great-uncle, Baron Amsell Meyer Rothschild, and his uncle, Sir Antony Rothschild. He made no further provision for his eldest son.

To his wife £100,000, all his jewels and personal ornaments, his consumable stores at 143, Piccadilly, and the use of that residence for life, with remainder to his son Nathaniel Charles.

To his brothers Alfred and Leopold, £5,000 each; and £5,000 each to the children of his son Nathaniel Charles and of his daughter, the Hon. Mrs. Behrens. To his daughter, Mrs. Behrens, £150,000 (reduced by codicil from £200,000 in view of the state of affairs owing to war).

Grants to Employees.

He empowered his trustees to make such gifts or grant such pensions or annuities to any servants, clerks, or other persons in his employ or that of his firm at the time of his death as his trustees, in their absolute and uncontrolled discretion, might think proper, but so that no person should be entitled to claim as a right any pension, gift, or annuity. He directed that if there should be any duty payable on gifts made in his lifetime such duty should be paid from his residuary estate.

As for his interest in the house of N. M. Rothschild and Sons, he makes the following statement:

"So far as I lawfully can or may I nominate my son Nathaniel Charles Rothschild to succeed to my share in my firm of N. M. Rothschild and Sons, and I trust that he will devote the same attention to the business of my said firm as he has done during my lifetime, and that as the executor of this my will he will act in every way in the best interests of my said firm as well as in the best interests of his mother."

The Firm's Capital.

He left all his capital in the firm and accrued income due from his share to his said son, and expressed the confident hope and belief that his surviving partners would immediately give effect to his wish to admit his said son as a partner, and he directed that if such should be the case that his son on retiring from the business should make arrangements in his turn for the capital to be withdrawn so as not in any way to incommode the house of N. M. Rothschild and Sons, and he further stated that he had no doubt that his said son would make similar arrangements in case of any child or children succeeding him (his son) to act in like manner.

He gave power to his trustees to postpone the payment of certain legacies or to pay them in 15 annual instalments with interest at 3 per cent, and he declared that his trustees should have the fullest possible discretion in postponing for such time as they should think fit the collection and calling in of any part of his estate which might consist of advances made by him, and he desired, without fettering the discretion of his trustees in the matter, that these advances should not be called up if in the opinion of his trustees inconvenience would be caused. He left the residue of his property to his son Nathaniel Charles Rothschild, with the request, but not creating any legal obligation in the matter, that he would keep up Tring Park as a residence for his mother during her life.

CONTROL OF FIJI.

Is Australia to have it?

There is reason to believe that Fiji is to be brought under the direct control of Australia.

Our Suva correspondent writing on the 14th inst., says it is locally reported that this is to be one result of important conversations now in progress between the overseas and Imperial Governments regarding the future of the Pacific Islands.

The Prime Minister was questioned on the matter by our Melbourne representative last night, and said that he could give no definite information on the subject, for the reason that he had not received any. It was quite unlikely that anything would be done in the matter until the conclusion of the war, and for high State reasons it was unwise to discuss a subject concerning which there could be nothing but speculation at the present moment.

In Parliament last week, when the leader of the Opposition had broached the question of the prospects of the acquisition of new territory, he had specially requested that nothing should be said on the topic for the present.

It will be observed that Mr. Fisher does not deny that the transfer is to be made, and there are indications that the report is correct.

Fiji's Need of Reform.

Our Fiji correspondent writes: There is a good deal of opposition to the suggested change. Officialdom is opposed entirely to such a change, and no doubt many objections, some of them imaginary ones, will be raised. That a change of some kind is wanted there is not the slightest doubt. The distance of Downing Street from Fiji is one difficulty in the way, and there can be no question that it is the cause of many delays in administrative acts. The system of appointing for a limited period Governors in whose hands lies the executive administration, is a bad one, and has led to many evil results.

One fault of the system is clearly apparent. Fiji is a land full of intricate problems. It is difficult to imagine one more so. Take the eternal land question. It is doubtful how far land transactions in Fiji, apart from the actual town areas would stand examination in a court of law. It is not difficult to understand why this should be so, if one is conversant with Fijian history, more particularly that portion of it relating to the alleged cession of the islands to the Crown by King Thakombau. The trouble principally lies in the fact that the British have endeavoured to graft their system upon a communal one, and the result has not been altogether successful. Before the British came the chief, with the aid of his tribe, and by the strength of the tribal club, held such land as he wanted. He held it by the club, and it was largely because there was another chief likely to oust Thakombau that the latter eventually ceded his possessions. The portion of the land thus held was worked communally. This system is still in vogue in a measure, but since the club and the law has not yet effectively taken its place. In fact there is a commission in existence endeavouring to complete the process. The commission is costing £50,000 a year, and has worked for five years. The net result is that a small portion has been dealt with, but not finally settled even now. It is estimated it will take another 20 years for the commission to complete its labours!

Next come the native regulations, under which the natives are allegedly governed. They go back for 40 years. Many of them were drawn up hastily to meet some local trouble, and are found to be bad in law. They contradi-

THE AMERICAN NOTE.

Opinions as to Germany's Reply.

Washington, June 2.—The majority of the members of the cabinet regard the reply of the German government to the United States note as irresponsible, unsatisfactory and showing every disregard for American friendship. In addition, several of the cabinet officials point out that the German reply doubts the facts set forth by the United States and disclaims all responsibility and blame for the death of the Americans who were lost when the *Lusitania* was sunk.

It is known that the cabinet considers the situation as extremely grave and a meeting of the members was scheduled for today and at this session an answer to Germany which is to be embodied in a new note, is to be considered.

President Wilson to-day received a telegram from the German American Union of New York, saying that the violation of neutrality which he had enjoined on Germany would start war between the United States and Germany. Further the telegram besought President Wilson to "uphold the 25,000,000 loyal American citizens who sympathize with Germany and Austria and believe that these two nations are right."

In commenting on the reply made by Germany, the *London Times* interprets the answer to be a flat refusal of the demands made in the United States note. "It means," says the *Times*, "a continuation of the branded doctrine of violating the rules of fairness, justice and humanity and the substitution of international nihilism for humane rights."

The United States will in no way recede from the demands which have been made on Germany, and this is made clear from certain guarded expressions which have been made in high official circles. It is admitted that another Note from the United States to Germany is in course of preparation at the State Department, and an indication of the contents of that document has been obtained—which, however, cannot at this time be taken as authoritative.

It is understood that the new Note will ask Germany to regard the fundamental questions raised in the previous communication from Washington, rather than side-issues, and to treat the whole matter from the international standpoint.

If the German reply to this latest exchange should not be satisfactory, it is believed that the Wilson administration will decide to break off diplomatic relations. Support for the President "in these perilous times" is pledged in a set of resolutions which were passed at the Confederate Reunion at Richmond, Va., on Memorial Day, according to messages which reached the Capital last night.

The resolutions express profound conviction that the course of action taken by President Wilson is the right one from the point of view of the Nation.—*Cable News American*.

dict each other with delightful frankness, and there is another commission sitting and inquiring into these. The hopes of the colonists lie in the commission, but it is doubtful whether much good will come of it.

These are some of the reasons why Australian politicians should turn their thoughts to Fiji. There are great problems, affecting a population nearing half a million people, in one of the most fertile spots in the world, to be solved, and Australians may as well have the credit of solving them as any others.—*S. D. Telegraph*.

THE HUN'S WAR ON WOMEN.

Sufferings that Ended in Death.

An awful account of the sack of Dinant and the sufferings of the innocent inhabitants when the Germans entered the town is printed in the *Times* in the form of a diary written by a lady.

The entry of the enemy was heralded by a rain of shells, which set fire to the buildings, and was accompanied by appalling scenes of pillage and outrage.

The lady took refuge with about seventy others—men, women, children, and babies in arms—in some caves on a hill overlooking Dinant. There they spent three dreadful nights. Forced out at last by hunger and despair, they fell into the hands of the Germans, who used them as a screen for their machine-guns, and at last lined them up in front of a file of soldiers to be shot.

At the last moment the refugees were spared and sent to Olney, a Belgian town fifteen miles south-east of Namur, where they were set free. The narrator managed to escape and reached England, where she eventually died in hospital.

Appended are extracts from the diary.

The Flight.

Every one was crying and sobbing—men, women, and children. They had all been driven out of their homes by the brutal soldiers, who smashed the doors and windows with the butts of their rifles, seized the unarmed men, and ill-treated the women and children, then ranged them in two rows and shot the men before the eyes of their wives and children. We saw among these unfortunate a woman who was soon to have a baby, with bare feet and clad only in her chemise and petticoat.

One idea possessed us—to escape from the town we loved so much. What could we do? There was no means of crossing the river. Suddenly some one remembered the grotto on the hill. No more hesitation—we started on our way back through the burning streets. At last we got through—about fifteen or sixteen of us altogether—through the wood lighted up by the burning town—and arrived at the grotto of Montfat.

As I returned into the grotto a lady came up to me and begged me to bring a light, as she thought every one had lost their wits. I found, to my horror, that many of them really had lost their reason. It is hard to stand such mental suffering.

In the Enemy's Hands.

However, whatever happened, we must leave the grotto. Out of the seventy-five persons who had taken refuge there, only thirty-seven had the courage to follow us. We prepared twelve white flags to be carried by the oldest and the children. We climbed the hill, and arrived at the plateau on the top to find ourselves at the German camp. For twenty minutes we walked through fields, and came out on an immense plain where a battle was going on, and there we were placed near the mitrailleuses, in front of the army, and an officer said to us: "Nothing of Dinant must be left—the French cannon will finish you." We remained in this position for about twenty minutes, momentarily expecting to die—an unforgettable torture. But our hour had not come. The French cannon ceased firing. Then we were set off without further sign, and we wandered on through the devastated country. We were seized. Again we were examined. Then we were placed in a row, the mitrailleuses behind us. What were our fears! Again we marched for twenty minutes—then a halt. Fifty yards from us we saw immense brasses full of corpses.

THE
HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.
SECOND EXTRA

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, 10th JUNE, 1915.

TO-DAY'S
LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph,"]

GERMAN SUBMARINE SUNK.

June 9, 5.00 p.m.
In the House of Commons, Mr. Balfour announced that a German submarine had been sunk. Six officers and twenty one of the crew were captured.

THE AMERICAN NOTE.

FRIENDLY IN TONE.

June 10, 10.55 a.m.
The New York Evening Post says that the astonishment in Washington at Mr. Bryan's resignation was heightened when it became known that the note to Germany was friendly in tone—merely re-affirming the original note and in no wise closing the way to a peaceful solution.

VOLUNTEER ORDERS.

Corps Orders issued to-day by
Lieut-Col. A. Chapman V. D.
state:—

Weekly Reports.

The weekly state is required at
the Orderly Room not later than
5 p.m. to-morrow, 11th inst.

Parades.

Parades for Friday, 11th
instant, 5.30 p.m. N.C.O.s and
men of Nos. 1 and 2 Sections
Art. Batty, Centre and Left
Sections M. G. Co., Civil Service
Co. and Scouts Co. who
were not present when their units
were inspected. Squad Drill and
Rifle exercises at Headquarters
under Adjutant. Recruits under
Sergeant Bullock. 5.30 p.m.
Signalling Section—Musketry In-
struction at Headquarters. Corpl.
Grimes, E. E. will attend.
Remainder Nil.

Detail.

On duty at Headquarters from
7.15 a.m. to-morrow to 7.15 a.m.
12th inst.—No. 2 Sec. Art. Batty.

BIRTH.

CRAWFORD.—On 10th inst.
at Forebank West, Magazine Gap,
to Mr. & Mrs. F. M. Crawford a
daughter.

At Gun Club Hill, Kowloon on
duty until the morning of 12th
inst.—Right Section M. G. Co.
Officer on duty Lieut. O. Smith.

At Kowloon (Detention Camp).
On duty until the morning of
12th inst. H.K.V.R. On duty 12th
instant, Civil Service Company.
Officer on duty, Captain Churchill.
Orderly Officer until morning of
12th inst. Lieut. Danby. Orderly
Sergeant until morning of 12th
inst. Sergt. Sorby.

Note. The guard for the De-
tention Camp will parade at 6.50
p.m. daily at Hung Hom Station,
where the Orderly Officer will in-
spect it if desired by the Com-
mander of the guard.

OFFICIAL MARKET PRICES

菓子 Note.—In consideration of the loss sustained by dis-
sidary coinage, payment for all articles of food not
in value (excepting the articles enumerated in clause 1
tion No. 18 of the 30th October, 1914, and in the al-
shall if made in subsidiary coin be subject to an ad-
of 15 per cent.

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THE WAR.

COUNTRIES ENGAGED.

Germany	Britain.
Austria	Russia.
Turkey	France.
	Belgium.
	Italy.
	Japan.
	Servia.
	Montenegro.

ARMY TERMS EXPLAINED.

Army corps is a complete army on a small scale in itself. The strength varies from 35,000 to 45,000 men.

Division is a force of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, usually with a strength of from 15,000 to 20,000 men.

Brigade is a force of infantry or cavalry. The infantry brigade is from 4,000 to 7,000 strong. The cavalry brigade is from 1,000 to 2,000 strong.

Regiment of infantry is from 2,000 to 4,000 strong. A cavalry regiment is from 500 to 1,000 men strong.

Squadron of cavalry is from 150 to 200 men strong.

Battery of artillery in the British and French armies has 6 guns and about 200 men. In the German Army it consists of 4 guns and 150 men. In the Russian Army it consists of 6 guns and 250 men.

PRINCIPAL EVENTS.

June 28—Archduke Francis Ferdinand assassinated.

July 23—Austria sends an ultimatum to Servia.

July 31—Russia orders general mobilisation.

Aug. 1—Germany declares war on Russia. French Cabinet orders general mobilisation.

Aug. 2—German forces enter Luxembourg.

Aug. 4—England sends ultimatum demanding observance of Belgian neutrality. Germany rejects ultimatum.

Aug. 5—England at war.

Aug. 7—Germany enters Liege. French invade southern Alsace.

Aug. 15—Austrians enter Servia. Japan sends ultimatum to Germany.

Aug. 17—British land in France.

Aug. 19—Beginning of battle of Lorraine.

Aug. 20—Germans enter Brussels.

Aug. 23—Germans enter Namur.

Aug. 24—British begin retreat from Mons.

Aug. 25—French evacuate Mauthausen.

Aug. 26—Germans take Longwy.

Aug. 27—Louvain burned by Germans. Japanese blockade Tientsin.

Aug. 28—Battle of Heligoland.

Sept. 2—German advance reaches Senlis. French Government moves to Bordeaux.

Sept. 3—Russians occupy Lemberg.

Sept. 5—Battle of the Marne begins.

Sept. 7—Mauve taken by the Germans.

Sept. 12—German retreat halts on the Aisne.

Sept. 20—Germans bombard Rheims.

Sept. 22—German submarine sinks British cruisers Aboukir, Oressy, and Hogue.

Sept. 25—Indian troops land at Marseilles.

Sept. 28—Germans begin siege of Antwerp.

Oct. 2—Germans defeated at Antwerp.

Oct. 5—Belgian Government removed from Antwerp to Ostend.

Oct. 7—Bombardment of Antwerp.

Oct. 9—Antwerp occupied by the Germans.

Oct. 12—A Boer commando in the Cape Province mutinies.

Oct. 13—Belgian Government transferred from Ostend to Havre.

Oct. 14—Allies occupy Ypres. Battle begins on the Yser.

Oct. 15—Ostend occupied by the Germans.

Oct. 18—British cruiser Hawke sunk by German submarine.

Oct. 24—Ten days' battle before Warsaw ends in German defeat.

Oct. 27—Russians recapture Lodz and Radom.

Oct. 29—Turkish naval attacks on Odessa and in the Crimea.

Oct. 30—Col. Moritz, rebel leader driven out of Cape Colony.

Nov. 1—German naval victory off the coast of Obili.

Nov. 3—German squadron makes a raid on British coast.

Nov. 4—German cruiser Yorck strikes mine in Jade Bay.

Nov. 5—England and France declare war on Turkey. Dardanelles forts bombarded.

Nov. 6—Taiping surrenders.

Nov. 7—Russians enter East Prussia.

Nov. 10—The Emden destroyed.

Nov. 11—Germans capture Dixmude.

Nov. 10—House of Commons votes a new army of 1,000,000 men. More than 1,000,000.

Nov. 23—Russians surround German corps south of Lodz.

Nov. 26—British battleship Bulwark destroyed by explosion in the Medway River.

Dec. 1—German Reichstag votes new credit of five billion marks. King George visits Flanders.

Dec. 2—Austrians occupy Belgrade. Gen. De Wet captured.

Dec. 3—Servians defeat Austrians in three days' battle.

Dec. 6—Germans occupy Lodz.

Dec. 8—British naval victory off Falkland Islands.

Dec. 9—Gen. Byers, Boer leader, killed at the Vaal River.

Dec. 13—British submarine sinks the Messudieh in Dardanelles.

Dec. 15—Austrians evacuate Belgrade.

Dec. 16—German cruisers bombard Scarborough and Hartlepool.

Dec. 18—Egypt proclaimed a British protectorate. Gen. Botha reports Boer rebellion as at an end.

Dec. 20—26—Severe fighting on the line of the Bzura River.

Dec. 23—French Chamber votes war credit of 2,340,000,000.

Dec. 25—British naval and aerial raid against Ouxhaven.

Dec. 28—French occupy St. Georges, near Nieuport.

Jan. 1, 1915—H.M.S. Formidable sunk in the Channel.

Jan. 3—French capture Steinbach.

Jan. 3-4—Russians win decisive victory over Turks in the Caucasus.

Jan. 8—French advance across Aisne, north of Soissons.

Jan. 13—Turks occupy Tabriz. Count Borchgrevink resigns.

Jan. 19—German air fleet bombards Yarmouth.

Jan. 21—General Falkenhayn, German War Minister, resigns.

Jan. 24—British naval victory in North Sea: the Blucher sunk.

Jan. 26—Germans lose heavily at Givency and Cuinchy.

Jan. 31—Germany inaugurates submarine raids.

Feb. 3—German auxiliary cruiser sunk off Patagonia.

Feb. 5—Turks attempt to cross Suez Canal.

Feb. 6—Allies resolve to unite financial resources.

Feb. 8—Total British casualties to date 104,000.

Feb. 10—Germans execute the rebel Maritz.

Feb. 17—Canadian contingent lands in France.

Feb. 20-27—Over 10,000 Germans surrender in France.

Feb. 27—Allied Fleet enters the Dardanelles.

Mar. 1—House of Commons votes supplementary credit of 37 millions and a fresh credit of 250 millions.

March 8—British aeroplanes attack Ostend.

March 9—Second Canadian contingent lands in England.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. KOMOR & KOMOR

EXHIBIT AT THEIR
ART GALLERY
Alexandra Buildings.

FOR 10 DAYS ONLY.

FORTY-FIVE SELECTED
PICTURESby
E. KATO.An inspection is cordially
invited.

KOMOR & KOMOR.

Hongkong, 8th June, 1915.

WHITEAWAY,
LAIDLAW & Co., Ltd.

We enumerate below one or two interesting items in our gentlemen's department at the lowest prices for cash.



THE WAYLOO.

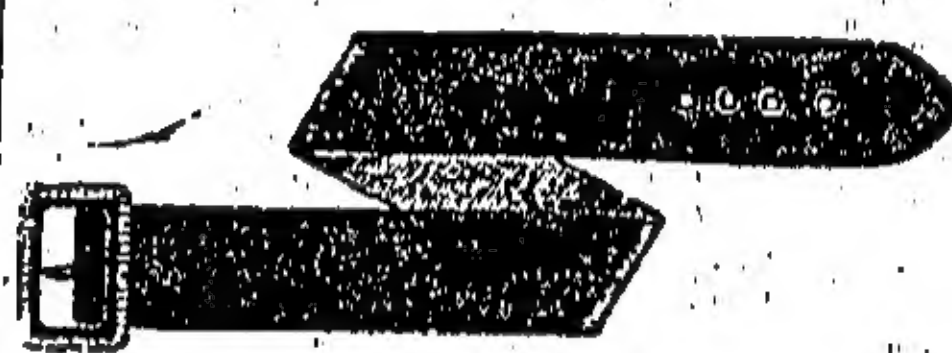
Our Celebrated Wayloo Lawn Hemstitched Handkerchief is Without Doubt the Finest Value Obtainable in the Colony. Size about 20 inches square. Excellent Wearers.

Note the Price \$1.75 Per Dozen.

COTTON HOSE.

Superb Value in Cotton Half Hose in a Range of Smart Stripes and Self Colours, all Sizes in Stock.

Price 60 Cents Per Pair.



WHITE BELTS.

White Canvas Washing Belts Fitted with Non-Rusting Buckles, in three Widths.

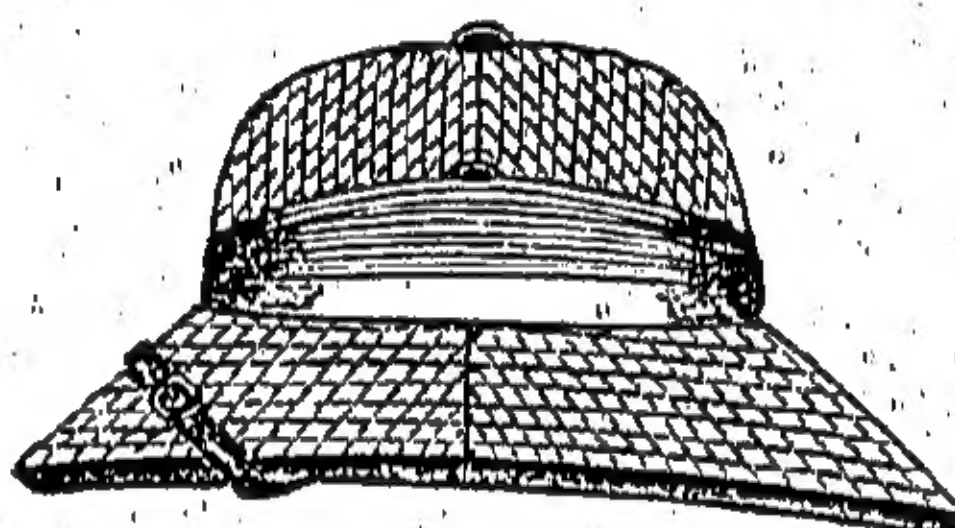
1 1/2 2 1/2 3 1/2

Price 85 Cents 95 Cents \$1.10 each.

THE FANLING.

A New Delivery of Pig-sticker Tops, just to Hand. Covered Khaki Exact as Sketch.

Our Price \$3.50 each.



WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO. LTD., HONGKONG.

NOTICE.

CANTON KOWLOON
RAILWAY.

SUMMER TRAIN SERVICE.

The Public is hereby notified that on and from Tuesday, June 15th, several important alterations and additions will be made in the Train Service. Three Express Trains will take the place of those now running, timing as under:

Up Express Trains	
Kowloon dep.	7.08 a.m.
	12.05 p.m.
	4.00 p.m.
Canton arr.	10.40 a.m.
	3.40 p.m.
	7.33 p.m.
Down Express Trains	
Canton dep.	7.00 a.m.
	12.00 p.m.
	4.20 p.m.
Kowloon arr.	10.30 a.m.
	3.32 p.m.
	7.52 p.m.

Important alterations have also been made in the local train service. For further particulars see Time Tables which may be had on application at all Stations and at the Head Office Kowloon and Canton.

By order.

THE ADMINISTRATION,
Chinese Section,
Canton Kowloon Railway.

By order.

H. P. WINSLOW,
Manager,
British Section,
Kowloon Canton Railway.
8th June, 1915.

SINCON & CO.

Established A. D. 1850.

IRON, STEEL, METAL AND HARD-WARE MERCHANTS. Wholesale and Retail Ironmongers, Pig Iron and Foundry Coke Importers. General Storekeepers and Shipchangers, Nos. 35 and 37, Hing Loong Street, (2nd Street west of Central Market) Telephone No. 115.

CONSIGNEES

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"BENCLEUCH."

From LEITH, MIDDLESBRO',
LONDON & STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 15th June will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Under-signed on or before the 22nd inst. or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 15th June, at 11 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO. Agents. Hongkong, 8th June, 1915.

CONSIGNEES

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From EUROPE, COLOMBO
and STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship

"KAMO MARU" having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf & Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before noon, today.

Goods not cleared by the 13th June, will be subject to rent.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee's and the Co.'s representatives at an appointed hour on Tuesday & Friday. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Agents.
Hongkong, 7th June, 1915.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.

THE Steamship

"CHINA,"
From SAN FRANCISCO,
JAPAN PORTS and MANILA.

The above mentioned vessel having arrived, consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature and take immediate delivery of cargo from alongside. Cargo impeding discharge will be landed immediately at consignees' risk and expense.

Cargo remaining on board June 10th, 1915 at noon will be subject to landing charges and if undelivered June 15th, 1915 at noon will be subject to both landing and storage charges.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

All chafed and otherwise damaged cargo will be examined at the above Company's godown June 13th, 1915 at 9 a.m.

No claims will be entertained unless accompanied by short delivery note or list of exceptions taken at the time of delivery to consignees and signed for and on behalf of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co.

All claims must be filed on or before June 22nd, 1915, otherwise they will not be recognised.

R. C. MORISON,
Agent.

Hongkong, 8th June, 1915.

HOTEL LIST.

Hongkong Hotel.
Anderson S E Lloyd G T
Bell C D J Longfield S
Baker M E R Longham B
Blacker G O Mann M R R
Bouman G O Marriott Dr & Mrs O
Bumer J H McCarty D
Cassell Capt L Mayer Mr & Mrs C E
Chapman Mehta K B
Cheetham H Meroeki J
Collum M J Middleton G S
Conner Miss M Moss Mr & Mrs J H
Cornwall Mrs Neighbour W R
Davis Mr & Mrs F O'Connell J
Donnan Fuller Pattison W W
Davidson T J Pegg H H
Duffy Miss M E Fletcher A J
Ehlers H E Price
Evanson E Read Miss F
French Capt & Mrs Ray E H
E M Raymond J E
Fitzwilliams Dr G H Rayer Lt Col and
Glaister Mrs Mrs
Gibb J Randall Mrs J A
Gould Mr & Mrs J Rowell J F
Gaulburn V Sallie R
Griffiths H L Smith W H
Gulazzi R Sorby V
Goodrich C L Smith Mrs A G
Hall Capt T P Steele H C
Hamball Mr & Mrs Taylor Mr & Mrs J
W A
Hawwood CH
Hewitt Hon M E A Roy L
Hollingsworth A H Tooby K E
Hodge W J Valin Dr & Mrs H do
Irving E A Wald J W
Joseph E M Webb Mr & Mrs B
Joseph M Webb F W
Jones M T White Mr & Mrs
Joseph L H W
Lambert M H Wood F G
Layson C Wood Mrs R F
Carlton Hotel.
Alenberg E Malcolm J
Crosby Miss May Mack Thomas
Crosby L McKelvey
Crosby N C Pennoil W V
Crosby O C Pennoil W V
Fletcher W O Plummer Capt R
Goodall Mr & Mrs Plummer Capt R
Goodall Misses Tappell E
Hollway H D Taylor W
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—PHOTOGRAPH—

The photograph on the current issue is a picture of a Tennis Match, Nesbit v. Green, May 21, 1915.

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